The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Turks Reported to have been Defeated by the Cretans.

More Insurrectionary Disturbances in Spain.

A British Ship and her Crew Lost at Sea.

CANDIA.

Another Battle Between the Cretans and Turks—The Turks Badly Beaten.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The *Courrier du Levant* publishes the following news from Candia:

"A battle took place between the Cretans and the Turkish troops on the 27th of July, in which the Turks were badly beaten."

SPAIN.

Appearance of Armed Insurgents in Arragon.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Intelligence has been received here that bands of armed insurgents have made their appearance in Arragon, at the town of Caspe. A detachment of Spanish troops has been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

FRANCE.

More Trouble Between the Government and the Bey of Tunis.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

La Liberté asserts that a new difficulty has arisen between the French Government and the Bey of Tunis.

BELGIUM.

Dangerous Illness of the Prince Royal.

BRUSSELS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Prince Royal, LEOPOLD FERDINAND, Duke of Brabant, is confined to his bed by illness, the result of which is as yet doubtful.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Private Execution of a Murderer in England.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

MAIDSTONE WELLS, aged 18, formerly porter at the Dover Railway station, was to-day hanged within the yard of his prison for the murder of the station master. The only persons who witnessed the execution were the prison officials, a few reporters and three private citizens. This is the first private execution which has taken place under the new law concerning capital punishment.

Loss of a British Ship at Sea—Only two Persons Saved.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Intelligence has just been received in this city that the British ship *Brian Borolhme*, Capt. McLEA, has been lost at sea. The ship sailed from the port of Dublin about the 1st of August for Quebec. But few particulars of the disaster have been received, but enough is known to warrant the statement that with the exception of Capt. McLEA and the first mate, all hands were drowned.

PORTUGAL.

Great Fire in Lisbon—Loss £100,000.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Dispatches were received to-day from Lisbon, Portugal, giving the details of a disastrous fire in that city last evening. The fire broke out in a newly-arrived cargo of cotton in the public stores adjoining the Custom-house. A great quantity of cotton, brandy and other valuable goods was destroyed. It is reported that the total loss will reach £100,000. There was but little insurance on the property. The origin of the fire is believed to be accidental.

BRAZIL.

Ministerial Crisis—A New Cabinet Formed.

LISBON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port.

A ministerial crisis had taken place in Brazil.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation to the Emperor DOM PEDRO.

The Viscount ITABORAHY was summoned by the Emperor and directed to form a new Cabinet.

When the steamer sailed the new government had been completed with the Viscount ITABORAHY at the head as Prime Minister, and was in successful operation.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of White Children by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Indian Superintendent THOMAS S. MURPHY, dated Atchison, Kansas, Aug. 6, inclosing two letters from JOHN E. TAPPAN, who was a member of the late Peace Commission, dated respectively July 13 and 26, 1868, and stating that the Kiowas had delivered up to him, as a proof of their friendship for the whites, a boy about four years of age, and a girl about thirteen years of age, and that he had handed them over to Gen. ALFRED SULLY, commanding the District of the Upper Kansas.

Superintendent MURPHY, on his recent visit to Fort Larned, saw the boy and girl at Fort Harker. Gen. SULLY said he intended to send the girl to the St. Mary's Mission, to be taken care of by the Sisters, and to keep the boy until it can be ascertained where their friends and relatives reside. The Comanches had also brought in and delivered up to Agent WYNCOOP, without ransom, a girl about nine years old. This child Agent WYNCOOP preferred to keep with him until it can be ascertained where her father and mother reside. She says they were not taken prisoners or killed; that her name is CORBELL, and her grandfather's name is ALLWRIGHT, but she cannot tell what State or county they reside in. The Comanches still hold one boy, whom they have promised to deliver up to their new Agent when he gives them their annuities. They say positively that this is the only white captive now held by the Kiowas and Comanches.

Col. S. H. LEAVENWORTH, late Indian Agent of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, who is now in this city, has received a letter from the clerk at the agency, dated Eureka Valley, July 8, stating that MAHWEE, a chief of the Quochataqua band of Comanches, had brought into the agency a boy named THOMAS BAILEY, who was taken at the time DICK FREEMAN was captured, in October last. They still hold FREEMAN. The Indians and the whites at the agency gave three horses and a pair of revolvers for the release of BAILEY. At the same time it was ascertained that the Comanches had secretly been to Texas and killed one man, besides capturing three boys and one girl by the name of MCELROY. MAHWEE acknowledged that he had five more captives in his camp. In a conversation with CHEYENNE JENNIE, a squaw residing at the agency, he stated he had nine; two were chiefs, however, one belonging to the Noconee band, and other of the Antelope Skinner band. He says they know he has eleven in his camp, and that there is a party of Comanches, numbering twenty-one, now on a raid in Texas. Another band of that tribe was expected at the Agency every day from Texas.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

Serenade by the Conservative Soldiers and Sailors of Utica—His Speech on the Occasion.

UTICA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Conservative veteran soldiers and sailors of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting this evening. It adjourned at an early hour to serenade Gov. SEYMOUR, at his headquarters at the Butterfield House. There was a vast assemblage in front of the hotel. After the performance of some music by the band, Gov. SEYMOUR was introduced by Gen. JAMES McQUADE. He was received with immense cheering, and spoke as follows:

Soldiers of Oneida County: I thank you for this mark of your good will. I know better than most men the character of the services rendered by our soldiers in the late war. I gave them more than fifteen thousand commissions. It was my official duty to mark their upward progress in rank, as they gained honors in the field. It was also my sad duty to record the loss of life of many of those with whom I had had pleasant intercourse in the Executive Chamber. I saw your regiments as they went forth to war with ranks filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them in the name of the State when they returned with thinned ranks, and torn banners which were made glorious by the proofs that they had been borne by brave men into the thickest of the fight. It is a pleasant thing amid all the harshness of a political canvass to receive these tokens of good-will and of confidence from those who have shown their patriotism upon the battle-field; and in return I pledge myself, in whatever station I may be placed in public or in private life, to struggle for the restoration of that Union for which you have periled your lives in the contest of arms; and in our struggle for constitutional rights we are strengthened in our convictions of duty by the fact, that a majority of our soldiers uphold us in this political contest. In the course of my life I have received many testimonials from political friends, as well as from political opponents, as from their sense of the services which I have been able to render to our State and our country; but none touch my heart so much as those proofs and respect which come from my neighbors, and particularly those which are given by men who have served our country in the ranks of its armies.

Gov. SEYMOUR retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN was also introduced by Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, and made a brief and encouraging speech.

He was followed by Hon. A. J. ROGERS, of New-Jersey.

Hon. O. R. FELLOWS, of Arkansas, spoke at some length, followed by Hon. FRANCIS KERNAN, of Utica, who is now, at 11 o'clock P. M., speaking to an assemblage which is yet large and attentive.

NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee at Utica—Speculations Regarding the Nomination for Governor.

UTICA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The State Democratic Central Committee and the Chairmen of the various County Committees will meet at the Butterfield House to-morrow. The Chairmen of the different County Committees are also to assemble for the purpose of consulting and perfecting their local organizations.

The State Committee will decide upon the time and place for holding the next State Convention. The attendance of Democratic representative men is large. All sections of the State are represented.

Among those present are the following: E. D. Angell, of New-York; Richard F. Clark, Gen. James A. Farrel, Horace R. Peck, E. L. Cants, of Hudson; Hon. William Tweed, T. C. Fields, C. G. Cornell, W. Schimer, E. B. Hart, N. H. Fowler, John Fox and G. W. McLean.

At the Butterfield House are the following: William Hitchman, Alexander Frear, A. J. Rogers, Delos DeWolf, of Oswego; G. A. Dayton, of Mexico; M. Warner, of Troy; William Cassidy, of the Albany *Argus;* H. W. Chittenden, of Syracuse; C. H. Lee, of Silver Creek; C. D. Dickey, of Buffalo.

New-York City is here in good force, and deeply interested in the subject of the nomination for Governor; while Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, FIELDS, and others declare that New-York will send up an united delegation for HOFFMAN, Supervisor JOHN FOX and others are favoring HENRY C. MURPHY. The feeling here is unmistakably for HOFFMAN, who, it is argued, is not only the strongest man, but most entitled to the nomination. There are outside influences in his favor, prominent among which is the appeal of the Germans, in his behalf, who say his nomination will strengthen the Democracy outside of the State, as well as inside.

The State Convention will be held on the 3d or the 10th of September. It will probably be called in Albany, though Syracuse, through Gen. GREEN, again asks for it. The assembled politicians are in lively consultation this evening, and the Butterfield House presents an animated scene. There is much enthusiasm and confidence, and the campaign is evidently to be fought with vigor and determination. Many have embraced the occasion to pay their respects to Gov. SEYMOUR, who is in excellent health and spirits, and who has received his political friends both at his headquarters at the Butterfield House, and at his farm in Deerfield.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at the Butterfield House in this city at noon to-day, Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN presiding.

Col. ISAAC MCCONNIHE, of Rensselaer, addressed the Committee, referring in appropriate terms to the death of Mr. PETER CAGGER, and closing by offering the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Committee meets under a deep sense of the calamity which has fallen upon them in the loss of Mr. PETER CAGGER, of Albany, for nearly twenty years a Secretary of this body. During this long career of mutual service we learned to esteem his noble and useful qualities, his indefatigable energy, his prompt intelligence, his high standard of honor and public morality, his political courage, his disinterestedness and chivalric devotion to the Democratic cause, and that we recognize in his sudden death not only a bereavement to the circle in which he moved, but a calamity to the party and to the country.

Mr. WILLIAM CASSIDY, of Albany, was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CAGGER, and was unanimously chosen Secretary of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. BLOOD, of Saratoga, the State Convention was called to meet at Albany on a day to be named.

Gen. GREEN, of Onondaga, moved that the day be the 2d of September, which was carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

There was subsequently a convention of the Chairmen of the County Committees and other active representatives of the party, numbering about one hundred.

Mr. TILDEN presided and Mr. CASSIDY was Secretary.

Reports were heard from the several counties of the progress of organization and of the prospects of success in the State.

Hon. JAS. C. SPENCER, of New-York, called the attention of the meeting to a plan of organization by clubs, which had proved eminently successful in Connecticut and New-Jersey.

After some discussion by Messrs. KOHLER, of Cortland, and PECK, of Columbia, the project was approved.

Gov. SEYMOUR was introduced amid cheers. He responded to the welcome, and assured the assemblage that all the information from this and the other States indicated a Democratic success in the coming election.

The meeting then adjourned.

The attendance was unusually large, and feeling prevalent, apparently, was one of undoubting confidence in their success in this State.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Democracy of Boston met this evening at Faneuil Hall to ratify the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. This was by far the largest political gathering that has yet taken place during the campaign in the State. The Hall was filled to repletion, and there were about 5,000 persons outside who could not obtain admission. For the entertainment of these a number of prominent Democrats made speeches, while bands of music played in the intervals. The number of persons in the Hall was about 4,000. On the platform were the leading Democrats and Conservatives of Boston and vicinity. As their names and those of the speakers were announced, they were greeted with wild cheers. Col. CHARLES G. GREEN presided and made a brief opening speech, congratulating the audience on the bright omens of the future. The chief speech of the evening was made by Hon. JOSIAH G. ABBOTT. He defended the Tammany Hall Convention against the aspersions of the Republicans, who cried loudly against it because WADE HAMPTON, FORREST, and other Secessionists were prominent among its delegates, calling attention to the fact that JOE BROWN, of Georgia, the worst Secessionist of them, all was welcomed heartily to the Chicago Convention. He remarked that the Radicals did not object to Secessionists provided they supported their party. Judge ABBOTT dwelt with much force on the extravagance of the dominant party, arguing that the purposes of that party were not to restore the Union, but to perpetuate their own power, totally regardless of the burdens and taxation which they had heaped upon a patient and suffering people, but who, under such imposition, would be patient no longer, but would rally in their might and sweep the despots from power. Judge ABBOTT closed with remarks full of encouragement for the future. His speech met with a most marked approval. E. C. BAILEY, Esq., also addressed the meeting, urging with vigor the necessity of a change in the administration of national affairs. His remarks were confined to the financial question, and were vociferously cheered. Remarks were also made by JAMES A. KEITH, CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY, Ex-Mayor WIGHTMAN, T. J. GARGAN, P. A. COLLINS and others.

Suit against Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri Excitement at a Political Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

JOSEPH A. BERRY, formerly proprietor of the Missouri *Freedman*, published in Richmond, Bay County, has entered a suit in the United States District Court at St. Louis against Gov. FLETCHER for false imprisonment. BERRY complains that in 1867 he was imprisoned four days; that while in prison he was threatened with hanging unless he would sign certain papers, retracting criticisms he had published on Gov. FLETCHER's policy in what is known as the Lafayette County war and he was compelled to sign said papers to save his life; that his press, a quantity of type and all the appurtenances of the printing office were seized, for which, with other wrongs and injuries, he asks indemnity in the sum of $50,000.

Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, who has been stopping here for a day or two, leaves in the morning for Leavenworth, on his Western tour of inspection.

Col. MCCLURG, the Radical candidate for Governor, arrived here to-day, and addressed a large crowd in front of the Planters' House this evening. While speaking the Seymour and Blair flag was unfurled before him. Subsequently the flag was cut down by some one in the crowd, which produced great excitement, and fears of a riot were entertained. A large force of Police were immediately on the ground and made many arrests, which reduced the excitement and restored order.

The North Carolina Democratic State Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 o'clock this morning at Tucker Hall. The Convention was called to order by Hon. THOMAS BRAGG. JAMES DAVIS, of Franklin, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Messrs. GALEL and EGLEHART, Secretaries. Mr. DAVIS, on taking the chair, addressed the Convention in an appropriate speech. A committee was appointed upon permanent organization. In the absence of the Committee, Hon. JOSIAH TURNER, Jr., was loudly called for, who responded in a short speech.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then made a report recommending Col. R. H. COWAN, of Wilmington, as permanent President, with seven Vice-Presidents from the several Congressional Districts and a number of Secretaries. Col. COWAN addressed the Convention at length in an able speech. Over seventy counties of the State were represented.

A committee of fifteen on resolutions and on the nominations of electors for the State at large was appointed, of which Hon. THOMAS BRAGG is Chairman. Judge OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg, and JAMES DAVIS, of Franklin, were appointed electors for the State at large.

Messrs. ROBINS, GRAHAM, BIGGS, J. C. DORBIN, and others addressed the Convention. The city is filled with visitors. Great harmony and enthusiasm prevails. There will be a large torchlight procession to-night.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case—The Application for Release on Bail Denied.

HUDSON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 13.

In the Cole-Hiscock case, which was argued before Judge HOGEBOOM in this city last Saturday, on a motion to admit the prisoner to bail, the Judge to-day rendered his decision, denying the application, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the Sheriff of Albany County. The Judge has written a lengthy and elaborate opinion on the case, which will be published to-morrow.

The Supreme Council of Honor and Temperance.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Supreme Council of Honor and Temperance assembled to-day, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

M. W. T., Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, of Cincinnati; M. W. V. T., Wm. M. Cluley, of Pittsburg; M. W., Rev. R. C. Bull, of Philadelphia; M. W. Treasurer, John Davies, of New-York; M. W. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. George B. Jocelyn; M. W. Usher, Mr. Shaw, of Indiana; M. W. Guard, J. B. Blanchard, of Massachusetts.

An evening complimentary greeting to the members of the Supreme Council was given by the Grand Temple of Pennsylvania at Concert Hall this evening. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. A. COLEMAN, after which a number of sentiments appropriate to the occasion were proposed, and responded to by Rev. Mr. JOCELYN, Mr. LEX, of Massachusetts, Mr. GABLE and others.

Appointment of Register of the City of New-York in Place of the Late Gen. Halpine.

ALBANY, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Gov. FENTON has appointed Gen. PATRICK H. JONES, the present Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Register of the City of New-York, in place of Gen. CHARLES G. HALPINE, deceased. It is understood that the fees of the office until the 1st of January will be passed over to Mrs. HALPINE by Gen. JONES.

The Governor has also appointed Dr. W. C. BENEDICT as one of the Trustees of the Hudson River Asylum, in place of A. COOK HULL, deceased.

Dedication of a Republican Wigwam in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Republicans dedicated their new wigwam here to-night. The building was filled to its utmost capacity, and crowds were assembled in the street. Speeches were made by Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, Hon. F. O. BEMAN, Hon. H. P. BALDWIN and others, which were enthusiastically received.

The nominations for Congress by both parties in this State are all made, and the campaign is fairly opened.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

In the Senate of the State Legislature yesterday, the Committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported favorably on Mr. JEWETT's resolution of the 7th inst., calling for a committee to obtain from Gov. WARMOUTH information respecting the murders and outrages which he mentioned in his letter to the President, with an amendment providing that the same Committee investigate the riots of 1866. A communication from the Governor was presented at the same time, requesting the said Committee be appointed.

Notice was given that Mr. O'HARA would introduce a bill abolishing the Fire Department of this city.

To-day the Senate adopted a resolution allowing the contestants of the seats of Democrats sitting as members, who were confirmed yesterday, their per diem from the commencement of the session to the date of the decision. The ground of the contest was ineligibility. Two of the contestants are colored.

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

In the Legislature, resolutions were adopted expressive of the bereavement caused by the death of THADDEUS STEVENS. The desks of the Speaker and President respectively were draped in mourning, and will so continue for thirty days.

It was announced in the secret session that a loan could not be effected until the Tax bill was passed.

The Homestead bill was passed.

The Governor vetoed the bill reducing the bonds of State officers.

The Senate sustained the veto.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 13.

In the Senate to-day Mr. A. BRADLEY, the colored Senator from the First District, was declared ineligible by a vote of 30 to 5.

BRADLEY expresses his intention of running for Congress from the same district.

Both Houses passed resolutions ordering an election in Telfair and Irwin, the two counties not yet represented in the State Government.

A bill passed the House allowing persons on trial for felony to make statements without being sworn of their faith in their cause—the jury to give such weight to the same as they may deem proper.

Democratic Nomination in Maine for Congress.

BELFAST, Me., Thursday, Aug. 13.

At the Democratic Convention for this district, held in this city yesterday, Hon. ARNO WISWELL, of Ellsworth, was unanimously nominated for Congress; and WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, of this city, editor of the *Republican Journal*, for elector.

Republican Nominations in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Republican State Convention to-day nominated D. W. C. GUNTER and H. H. HARRISON for Presidential Electors, and JOHN B. ROGERS candidate for Congress for the State at large, long term, and T. A. HAMILTON for the short term. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Destructive Fire in La Porte, Cal.—Loss Half a Million Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The town of La Porte, Cal., was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

One of the evening papers of this city is responsible for the rumor that EDGAR WELLES, son of Secretary WELLES, and at present Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury immediately on his return to Washington from a visit to Connecticut.

GEN. GRANT.

The most foolish, if not insane tales telegraphed hence regarding Gen. GRANT's desire to withdraw his name from the canvass, are contradicted by competent authority. It is not impossible that GRANT's reticence and natural aversion to publicity may lend an air of credence to those statements, to those who forget that having accepted the nomination, it would not be characteristic of him to back out, even at this early day.

THE SUITS AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER has secured the services of CALEB CUSHING to appear in his defence in the suits being brought against him by KIMBERLY & BRO. and Col. WOOLLEY. Mr. CUSHING will be assisted by a Baltimore lawyer named SCHLEY, and bp BUTLER himself, if the campaign engagements of the latter will permit.

POLITICS OF THE CABINET.

Some of the Democratic attaches of the Administration are striving hard to convey the belief that all the members of the Cabinet, as well as the President himself, will support SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The truth has been repeatedly told that with the exception of Messrs. MCCULLOCH and BROWNING the Cabinet is a unit in its disgust at the New-York platform and nominations, in which disgust Mr. JOHNSON heartily participates, while Messrs. SCHOFIELD and EVARTS are earnest in their support of GRANT and COLFAX.

THE TREASURY PRINTING BUREAU.

S. M. CLARK, Esq., Chief of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, after twelve years of continuous service, during which he has not lost a day from the Department either by sickness or otherwise, has been granted a leave of absence by the Secretary, during the period of which the Bureau will be in charge of G. B. MCCARTEE, Esq., General Superintendent of the Treasury Building, who has been in the service of the Department for the past eight years. During his term of leave Mr. CLARK will occasionally be present at the Bureau to aid, if required, Mr. MCCARTEE by his counsel and experience, in the duties pertaining to the office. The Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the affairs of the Printing Division, report its accounts correct, and every dollar satisfactorily accounted for. They also report that the affairs of the Bureau have been administered with marked ability and integrity. Mr. CLARK will probably leave here to-morrow to spend a few days with his family at Stonington, Conn.

CUBA CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

It is understood that official information has been received by the Departments here of important changes in the customs regulations of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, to take effect on the 1st proximo. Manifests under the new regulations will be required to express the generic classes of the goods or of the contents of the packages, and also their gross weight or a fine will be imposed. Masters of vessels and supercargoes must comply strictly with the rules laid down for their direction in the preparation of their manifests in the ports of these islands, as the slightest fault or omission is punished with a fine. They must be very careful to examine the legalization of the Spanish Consuls on their manifests, and to see that the signature and seal of the consular officer are duly affixed. Bills of health require the same certificate, and after the delivery of the manifests to the Custom-house boat, on arrival, masters of vessels are not allowed to make any correction, addition or alteration whatever thereto; and goods found on board, or even delivered duly ashore to the Custom-house officers, if not manifested, will be subject to a fine equal to the value of the goods.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from Customs from Aug. 1 to Aug. 8, inclusive:

Boston	$414,286
New-York	2,669,166
Philadelphia	129,206
Baltimore	226,036
San Francisco (July 13 to 18)	200,511
Total	$3,639,205

NATIONAL POLITICS.

An Appeal to Conservatives by Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina.

Address of the New-Jersey Republican Executive Committee.

The Baltimore Conservatives Declare for Grant and Colfax.

The Letter of Chief Justice Pearson, of North Carolina.

The following is the letter of Chief Justice R. M. PEARSON, of North Carolina, himself a Conservative, to the Conservatives of that State, which has been alluded to in our dispatches:

To the Conservative Party:

I am alarmed at the condition of the country, and fear we are drifting into another civil war. In my opinion the "war clouds" are as dark now as in the Winter of 1860-61. We were then promised "peaceable secession;" we are now to have "peaceable nullification." Under these circumstances I feel it to be a duty to make known the reasoning by which I have arrived at the conclusion that every man who has an interest at stake, and who wishes to have peace and avoid bloodshed, should vote for GRANT and COLFAX. Being a member of the Conservative Party, and having been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on the nomination of both parties, by a unanimous vote of the people, it is fair to presume that I have their confidence, and that what I say will be considered calmly, as the advice of a friend who has no motive save the public good. I trust to be held justified, by the emergency, for expressing my opinion, and to be allowed to do so, without being drawn into the vortex of politics; with my views silence would be criminal. God Almighty! forbid a war of races! Violent politicians avow their purpose to agitate, turn things upside down, nullify, and bring on another war, rather than submit to let the negroes vote and hold office. But is it not the part of wisdom and patriotism to accept "the situation," and try to make the most of a bad bargain, rather than make bad worse? I cannot, as others seem to be able to do, exclude from my mind the fact that the South attempted a revolution and was subjugated, and our condition is one of the bitter fruits of rebellion! "Let us have peace." This is the point on which my opinion rests.

The New-York Convention declares our State Government a mere creation of usurpation, and of course not entitled to the allegiance of the people; and it proclaims the Reconstruction acts of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void"—omitting the word null, lest it might call up unpleasant recollections of the days of nullification, when the strong will of JACKSON prevented war. If the Reconstruction acts are void so are the reconstruction measures of President JOHNSON, and the negroes are still slaves. This leads to war. But it is said "slavery and secession" are dead issues. Why, or how? Admit, however, that the only object is to deprive the freedmen of political rights. How can that be effected? Some say "it is to be done by the ballot and not by the bayonet." How? That's the question. The freedmen are now in possession of the right to vote; of course, if they vote, the Constitution cannot be amended, so the only mode is to carry out practically the doctrine that the Reconstruction acts are void, and our Constitution is of no effect. This is nullification, and disguise it as they may, it must result in war. History furnishes no instances of four millions of people, backed as they are, in our State, by a clear majority of 20,000 votes, being deprived of political rights which they have enjoyed for years. It cannot be done without a civil war. It is against the order of nature.

My countrymen! it is time to pause, and refuse longer to follow the lead of violent politicians. We should discard prejudice and passion, and act on our own judgment, as to what should be done under the circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded.

The most violent members of any party, provided that they can get members enough at the start to make a respectable showing, always carry their point, for reason is put aside, vituperation and abuse are hurled at all who hesitate, "he is not a friend of the South, he is a traitor to his race and color, &c., &c." The women and children (creatures of feeling,) join in the clamor, and so it goes. You and I were opposed to secession, the bulk of the people opposed it, yet we were hurried into it. After the ordinance, like true men, we adhered to our State, and rendered faithful allegiance to the Confederacy up to the surrender. What did we gain by it? I should rather ask, who can estimate what we lost by it?

I will specify instances where bad was make worse by violent politicians.

1. We labored under a supposed inconvenience in not being allowed to carry slaves into the Territories, and owing to the prejudices against slavery, a fugitive slave could not be reclaimed under the act of Congress without more cost than his value. To remedy this the South seceded. We lost all our slaves!

2. At the Fortress Monroe conference it was in our power to be restored to all the rights of a State, provided we would submit to gradual emancipation, that is, every negro, born after a day to be fixed, should be free at the age of 21. But the cry was, "independence or nothing," "fight it out" when it was known we could not open the Spring campaign, without a reinforcement of 200,000 negro soldiers; which was impossible, or if possible, fatal to our cause. The result was—a surrender without terms, followed by instant emancipation; with four millions of freedmen in our midst! So bad was again made worse!

3. What was to be done with the freedmen? The idea of four millions of people, not slaves, existing in our midst without some political right, was out of the question. Such a condition of things never has, within the memory of man, and never will exist. It is against the eternal laws of nature! At that time we had it in our power to put all things right by submitting to qualified negro suffrage. That is, let every freedman who could read and write, or owned, say $100 worth of property, have the right to vote. Not much harm would have come of this, for the negro vote would have been scattered and neutralized. But no!! "This is a white man's Government." Prejudice excluded reason. How did it result? The State is reduced to a military district, with a Provisional Government, subject to the order of the "General-Commanding." The freedmen are entitled to full suffrage and the right to hold office. These terms imposed by the General Government have been submitted to and acted upon. A clear majority of 20,000 votes has fixed the matter. So bad was again made worse.

Let me ask, why did Gen. LEE surrender? Because he could not help it! For the same reason, we must submit to the political, not the social (for that is a thing under our own control) equality of the freedmen. This is "the situation"—the question is, shall we go on and again make bad worse, or shall we try to make the best of it?

What is the reason that the negro vote, instead of being scattered, is concentrated with the full force of a solid column? It is carried by the violent opposition made to the will of the General Government in regard to reconstruction.

The freedmen have still an undefined impression that there is still a wish to reduce them to slavery. They certainly have a well-founded belief that there is a determination to deprive them of political equality.

This makes them "pull together;" remove the pressure and their vote will be neutralized, and unless I mistake the power and effect of the superiority of the white man, aided as he is by education and the possession of the wealth of the country, in a few years they will vote as before 1835. In the Borough of Newbern, Gaston; Hillsboro', Nash; Halifax, Daniel; Saulisbury, McKay; Edenton, Johnston; Wilmington and Meares, it was then a subject of remark: "The free niggers always vote for the most respectable men." How is this pressure to be removed? By giving them assurance that we "acquiesce," and are content to allow them political equality. How is that assurance to be given? By electing GRANT and COLFAX. Then we shall have peace, and the country will have repose, which it so much needs. But elect the candidates of the other party. This certifies the freedmen that we are not content to let things stand as they are; it is an open declaration of war, and they will stand firm in solid column against us, supported by what has been called in derision, "The mean white men," but supported by enough to give them a majority of 20,000 votes. What is to be the result? Agitation, of course, but there is reason to fear worse may come of it. Has it ever been known that four millions of people, after enjoying political rights for years, could be reduced to vassalage without a civil war? and such a civil war! The mind revolts at its contemplation. The war we have just passed through is as nothing compared to it. Some suggest, "How can our condition be made worse? We have a Legislature composed of men who pay no taxes, but have unlimited power to tax us. We have incompetent Judges, clerks, &c. Our ancient mode of judicial proceeding is 'torn up by the roots,' and many who are strangers to it are put in high places." So much of this as is true, is to be regretted. We must accept the situation and make the most of it. Divine inspiration teaches us "it is hard to kick against the pricks." Are we not, my friends, in some measure to blame for this condition of things? Had we at an earlier day come out openly for reconstruction, according to the General Government, is it not fair to presume that the Conservative element would have entered more largely into the composition of the Convention and Legislature, and of the high places of trust and confidence?

My conclusion is, we must concede to the freedmen political equality, if we can only satisfy them we do so in good faith by voting for GRANT and COLFAX. Then there will be an end of the strife. The contemplation of war and bloodshed will be put far from us. The freedmen will become satisfied that it is for their good interest to allow us to have the guidance of public affairs, and the innate power and vigor of the white man will convince the world that we are able to carry a weight of four millions imposed on us by the unaccountable decrees of Providence, and still work out our destiny as the grandest Republic that has ever been known among the nations.

It is said by some, "The political equality of the freedman is a fixed fact," but it is necessary to agitate and bluster about nullification and war, in order to restore the Constitution and States' rights, and to turn the Radicals out of office."

In regard to restoring the Constitution and State rights, no one pretends that the reconstruction measures of the President, or of the General Government (for an act passed over the veto, is an act of the Government) are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is also clear that they are not unconstitutional, but extra constitutional; that is, acts done to meet an emergency, not foreseen by the framers of that instrument. Such is the decision of our Supreme Court, by the concurring opinion of the three Judges, BATTLE, READE and PEARSON, in two cases—*Ex parte* HUGHES; COOK *vs.* COOK; Phillips' Reports. So the suggestion of restoring the Constitution is a pretext, and the notion that, as the State has never been out of the Union, she instantly after the surrender was entitled to all the rights of a State, as if nothing had happened, is a fallacy. Your son rebels; he is still your son, but is he entitled to the rights and privileges of a child, until he atones and is reconciled to his parents? So restoring State rights is out of the question.

In regard to turning the Radicals out of power, it is strange that men can be so carried away by party prejudice as to be willing to put the lives and fortunes of the people on a venture, in order to obtain an object so insignificant, compared with the fearful consequences by which it may be attended. We agitated and blustered about secession and war, when not one in ten expected it would come to that. Shall we now agitate and bluster about nullification and war and be surprised at a similar result? Should we not take a lesson from experience? Such agitation and bluster for a party purpose is not only deceitful, but, it seems to me, wicked, as it may lead to such awful consequences.

It is inevitable that the Conservatives must split into two parties. The peace Conservatives and the war Conservatives, or, to avoid inconsistency, the nullifiers. The difference is so vital, that they cannot act together as one party. The nullifiers act with the Democrats. There can be no reason why the Conservatives, without identifying themselves with the Republicans, but keeping up their organization as a party, and leaving the nullifiers to go to themselves, may not act with the Republican Party, and vote for GRANT as the man for the occasion, who, like JACKSON, will put a stop to nullification, in the new shape in which it now raises its hydra head.

When the storm is over, the Conservative Party, representing, as it does, the property and intelligence of the State, will take the guidance of affairs, and all will be well.

R. M. PEARSON.

RICHMOND HILL, N. C., July 20, 1868.

Address of the Union Republican State Executive Committee of New-Jersey.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Democratic Party of the North, striking hands with the rebels of the South, have appealed from the verdict of the battle-field to that of the ballot-box. They have fallen back upon the lines of 1864, and there we once more confront them upon the single issue—is the war for the Union a failure? In 1864 that traitorous falsehood was boldly announced in their platform. In 1868 they declare their defeat to have been a conflict without results, a war without reason, a crime without punishment, a needless sacrifice of human life, terminating only in the "Lost Cause Regained."

We had hoped, and with some reason, that at least two of the results of the war, which are written unchangeably in the thirteenth and fourteenth articles of the Constitution of the United States, would be accepted by a party so loud in its professions of devotion to the Constitution.

We had hoped, also, that in the present, and in future political campaigns, we might turn our attention almost exclusively to those questions of tariff or free trade, of public debt and finance, of development of our vast material resources, and of our relations to foreign powers, which constitute the chief business of a wise government. That happy duty is denied us. We have won the applause of the civilized world by the abolition of slavery. We have written it down in the Constitution, by the solemn vote of thirty out of thirty-seven States, that all citizens shall be equal before the law; that the rebel debt shall be forever renounced and discarded; that the debt of the Union shall be as sacred as our personal honor; and that the representation shall be based upon the republican liberality of the suffrage franchise in the States. But now, in our hour of triumph, we find a recreant President, a rebel aristocracy, and a sympathizing Democracy, arrayed against the Constitution as it is, and declaring that under the banner of SEYMOUR and BLAIR we shall have a virtual restoration of the Government as it was under BUCHANAN, with the added unconstitutional doctrine that appeal may be made from a popular election to physical force. The central idea of the position of the Democracy and ANDREW JOHNSON is this. They affirm that all the political rights of rebellious States ought to be restored to them at the moment when they lay down their arms.

If this be the case rebellion is the convenient remedy for any political defeat; the menace of rebellion, the leading argument in a political campaign. We need not point the intelligent citizen to the terrible danger that attends such doctrines. Popular government rests upon the cheerful consent of the minority to the will of the majority. Without such consent, Mexico becomes the type of all voting populations.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Scores of rebel Generals sat in the Democratic National Convention. One of them, WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, avows openly that he dictated the clause in its platform, which declares the existing State Governments at the South illegal and void; and it is also known that another clause, virtually repudiating the national debt, was dictated by those who fought against the national cause. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, purchased his nomination by a letter declaring that the President, with or without the consent of the law-making and war-making power, should hurl the armies of the Union against the governments erected by the friends of the Union; and that red-handed rebels should be restored to political power, at the cost of the disfranchisement, the murder, and the persecution of Union men, whether natives or only recent residents of the Southern States. This shameful abandonment of all for which we fought, this mean apology for being victorious, was adopted by the Convention with an enthusiasm that seems either mad or drunken.

Yet it is not without its parallel. The Northern Doughface is not yet extinct. The old humility and self-abasement which have marked the history of Northern delegations in Democratic Conventions for a quarter of a century, the eager wish to seek a master and pay to him a willing obedience, found as full a manifestation in the City of New-York in July as ever before. The ex-slavery and ex-rebel interest notoriously dictated both platform and candidates. SEYMOUR stands the willing tool, and BLAIR the bold confederate of a scheme which rebel editors and rebel orators declare to be the resurrection of the "Lost Cause" from the ashes of its ignominious death.

The few wiser Democrats, who were willing to accept the logic of events, to agree that some issues had been closed by the war, that out of its cost of blood and treasure some permanent and healthful returns had arisen; and who were even willing to come into the Republican ranks for a candidate representing something of the spirit of the age, found themselves as much at the mercy of the Southern delegations as were their predecessors at Charleston, or our prisoners at Andersonville during the war. The whole record of that Convention, which met in bewilderment as to whether it should nominate a Republican or Democrat, which hesitated between universal suffrage and a restricted ballot, and doubted whether its platform should repudiate the public debt or sustain the public faith, is one of blind and patient submission, of abject subserviency to the old domination of the slaveholding aristocracy. The Democracy of New-Jersey, always bowing in reverence to the arrogant South, and always false to its section, were quick to indorse the action of New-York, and to put forth a platform and candidates in entire harmony with the national organization.

FELLOW REPUBLICANS—Against this ignoble policy we present a platform based upon just views of human rights, and upon honest conceptions of our duty to the public creditor. Our candidates, National and State, have a record which he who runs may read.

Gen. GRANT is at once the great soldier and quiet, unpretending citizen. His strength is always sufficient for his day. Beneath his sway, the demagogues, who now threaten us with another resort to violence, would hide themselves in obscurity. He has said, "Let us have peace," and what he says he means and will enforce, whether he do it as he did at Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and Petersburg; or whether by the plain grandeur of his name, and the wholesome rebel dread of his indomitable will, he calms the elements of strife.

His colleague, SCHUYLER COLFAX, is a publicist and a statesman of long experience, a man of singular consistency and beauty of character, and a lover of liberty, gifted with the brains to plan, the fidelity to uphold, and the courage to execute the law of justice. In our own State the party, guided by an intelligent sense of the necessities of the hour, and the merits of the man, have nominated for Governor JOHN I. BLAIR, a man foremost in every honorable enterprise, distinguished for broad charities in the use of a fortune acquired by untiring energies, and known of all men for wise and unselfish devotion to our cause.

Can we succeed in bringing New-Jersey again into line with the victorious phalanx of Republican States? From every section of our Commonwealth we have the most cheering assurances that we are about to repeat the victories of 1865 and 1866. Perfect harmony exists within the party. The greater questions, forced upon us by the Democratic policy, have dwarfed all local issues, and remit to the future others which a year ago seemed to be of the first importance. When a Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency tells us that another civil war is the sole remedy for what he deems evils; when his nomination by ex-rebels is due to the wicked boldness of that utterance; when HORATIO SEYMOUR accepts a candidacy upon a platform which a week before he had denounced as dishonest, and under circumstances which he himself declared made his acceptance dishonorable; when it is proposed to return ten sovereign States to the control of men whose skirts are dripping with the blood of our brothers, in order that the wheels of progress may be rolled backward, and the cause lost by the cannon may be regained by chicanery—when all these evils and dishonors threaten us, it is no time to cavil about the lesser matters of the law. Other reforms may be dear to us; but all must perish together, unless we first confront the immediate peril. The same impulse that made so many of us soldiers of the Starry Flag, the same deep emotion of patriotism that led others to give years of time and lavishly of money for the salvation of the Union, impel us now with tenfold force. If we fail in the election of GRANT we have the Democratic promise that all the labors of seven years shall be turned to naught; that the reconstructed State governments shall be overthrown by the bayonet; that anarchy and civil war shall visit us again, and that the most unholy cause for which men ever fought shall be no longer lost, but regained and triumphant. We appeal to you as patriots and men of law and order to uphold our hands. Republicanism asks your prayers, your efforts and your votes—lest, without them, an endangered Liberty may demand your services once more upon the field of human carnage. Give us your support and we promise you in return an era of peace, of liberty and of prosperity, under the Chief Magistracy of that great man and hero, around whom the hopes of the nation have clustered in its darkest hours—never to be disappointed. We repeat, the appeal has been taken from the battle-field to the ballot-box. If we vote as we fought we shall follow the ever victorious banner of GRANT.

CHARLES P. SMITH,	ROBERT C. BELVILLE,
J. G. SHIPMAN,	CHAS. M. HERBERT,
ELIAS COOK,	NATHAN T. JOHNSON,
WM. S. SHARP,	HENRY T. CAPEN,
SAMUEL H. GREY,	GEO. A. HALSEY,
JOHN M. ROBERTS,	Z. K. PANGBORN,

Union Republican State Executive Committee.

TRENTON, Aug. 10, 1868.

The Baltimore Conservatives Declare for Grant and Colfax.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 13.

In compliance with a call that had been privately circulated, a number of gentlemen who had remained true to the principles of the Union party during the war, but had, after its close, been enticed from it by the wiles of the Democracy and the bugbears of their own imaginations, and who, while acting with the Democracy, were known as "Conservatives," met last evening at No. 397 West Baltimore-street, for the purpose of considering the political situation and their own relations to the different parties. Among those present were quite a number of the gentlemen who were appointed to office by Gov. SWANN upon the commencement of his attacks against the Union party, and who were most instrumental in aiding him in his efforts to break down the Registry law and hand the State over to the Democracy. Of these, most noticeable were Messrs. WM. THOMSON, Secretary to Mr. SWANN while he was Mayor of Baltimore, and recently Sheriff of this city; THOMAS H. MULES, late State Senator; JOHN D. THOMPSON, is a member of the House of Delegates; YOUNG TALL, Jr., one of Mr. SWANN's most "liberal" Registers; WILLIAM THOMAS VALLIANT, ex Conservative Police Commissioner, who took an active part in the ousting of Police Commissioners WOODS and HINDES; JACOB WALTEMEYER, ex-member of the House of Delegates; ADAM KOHLER; JOSEPH HARRIS, ex-member of the Legislature; WILLIAM H. PEARCE and JAMES H. PEARCE. And there were parties present who now hold positions under the Federal or State Governments, the publication of whose names might cost them their positions. All, however, had been active in dividing the Republican Party, and had followed Mr. SWANN into the ranks of the Democracy, when Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR had driven him to pursue that course.

The meeting was called to order at 8 P. M. by Mr. MULES, upon whose motion Mr. W. T. VALLIANT was called to the chair. Mr. JAMES H. PEARCE was elected Secretary. Mr. WM. THOMSON said the meeting had been called to take into consideration the merits of the two Presidential tickets now before the people, and to determine which one was entitled to the support of the Conservative Union men. Here in Maryland we have witnessed the arrogance of the modern Democracy. They have neglected the Union men who lifted them into power. I have determined not to be frightened by the hobgoblin of negro equality, but shall vote for GRANT. We have not to be afraid of those people whom we have lifted up and tried to make men of. Our object is to initiate a Conservative movement for GRANT. We have every reason to believe that he is a conservative man, and will act with the same firmness that he did at Appomattox. In conclusion, Mr. THOMSON moved for the appointment of a committee of five to draft an address to the Conservative Union people of the country, and let them know of the course of the Democratic Party since it had got into power in this State.

Mr. ADAM KOHLER said that Mr. THOMSON exactly expressed his ideas. He thought they had a very respectable party here and could do a great deal.

Mr. THOMSON said that he hoped all Conservative men would come out and take sides with the Republican Party, this Fall. He was himself indebted to the Union Party, and not to the Democratic Party, and he was ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and pay off the debt.

Another gentleman—"And I too."

Mr. W. H. PEARCE considered this the best policy for Conservatives to pursue in the coming campaign. If he was to be ruled, it must be by a Union man.

Mr. KOHLER said that they would all vote for GRANT, and that he had come here to get up a regular organization for GRANT. [Applause.]

Mr. VALLIANT said that in consulting with prominent Conservatives in Washington, he had found them to be unanimously in favor of GRANT. He did not know why this should be so, because they had all taken ground against the measures of the Radical Party. The very men whom the Conservatives had put in power in this State had gone teeth and toe-nail against all the measures of the party. We put these people into power because we thought the Radical Party was going into extremes, and where are we now? Does any man in the Democratic Party give any credit or chance to any man who has ever been in the Union Party? Our course as conservative men was intended to bring about a spirit of conciliation. We knew that these people had been wronged, and we said that they were never out of the Union. Let us try and bring back these Southern people. We must begin to-night to bring up this Conservative Party. Are we to be told by the Democratic Party of this city that we are of no account? We have been of some account, and must show that we are still.

Mr. YOUNG TALL said that they would all vote for GRANT, and never would vote for any man that had been a rebel.

Mr. THOMSON renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee of five to draft an address, and let the people of the country know what was their condition under rebel rule in Maryland. He considered that the last Legislature of this State was as bad as the Convention that declared South Carolina out of the Union. The motion to prepare an address was unanimously adopted. The President reserves his appointment of the committee. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman of the Committee on the Address.

Meeting of Ex-Rebels in Memphis—N. B. Forrest on the Situation in Tennessee.

There was a meeting of ex-rebels in Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday evening to take into consideration the action of the ex-rebel Generals at Nashville, and their duty under the present situation in the State. Col. R. J. MORGAN, the City Attorney, was called to the chair, and made a moderate and peaceful speech. A letter from Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS was read, expressing the hope that mild and moderate counsels would prevail, and saying that it was better to lose the State of Tennessee than to lose the Presidential election through outbreaks of lawlessness in that State. Col. M. MAGEVENEY spoke briefly in favor of keeping their paroles and keeping the peace.

Gen. N. B. FORREST was called for and cheered most enthusiastically. The Memphis *Post* says that he claimed that he wanted peace. He had been to Nashville to make arrangements to secure peace. He had letters from there, however, which indicated that the Militia law would surely pass. Troops would be called out. He was confident, too, that they would be backed by the Federal forces. President JOHNSON, notwithstanding all he and others had done to gratify his pride in the National Convention, had gone back upon the Democracy. He did not look for any help from him, but it mattered not how many were arrayed against him and his old comrades. He liked peace, but if any of them were shot down, as he expected they would be, he would toot his horn. He knew that his old troops would answer as they had always done. He bade them arm themselves and be ready. They were already drilled and needed no drilling. If the fight opened, it would not be troops in line of battle confronting each other, but citizen against citizen. He should be in favor of giving no quarter.

Gen. RUCKER spoke in a similar spirit. Col. LOGWOOD forcibly urged their duty, under their paroles, to keep the peace. For his part, he said, if called upon by Gov. BROWNLOW, he would assist in enforcing the law. It was the only right and politic course. He was for peace and for peacefully regaining the rights they had lost.

A long series of resolutions was here reported by the Committee. They pledged the Confederate soldiers throughout the State to use the utmost diligence and caution to avoid a collision with the militia, or with any portion of the inhabitants of the State, and to preserve the peace.

Col. H. CLAY KING said he did not think the rebel soldiers had broken the peace, that they should renew their pledges to keep it. He doubted the propriety of passing any resolutions. He believed in quietly keeping their paroles and, following the pursuits of peace, await the results. Trouble in Tennessee would certainly defeat the Democratic Party North. That party, if successful, would ultimately see their wrongs righted.

The meeting adjourned without taking action upon the resolutions.

THE COMING HARVEST.

Reports of the Condition of the Crops in the West.

The West.

INDIANA AND WESTERN OHIO.

Reports from all the important points in this district indicate as follows: Wheat—There are about three-fourths more than last year, and the quality is much better. Corn promises a half more than last year; the quality is excellent; it was planted very late on account of the heavy rains. Oats—There is one-third more than last year; the quality is good. Barley—The crop is of the average quantity and quality; very little has been raised. Hay—There is a third more than last year. Apples—The crop is nearly a failure. Cotton and Sugar—None. Potatoes—About the average quantity, but slightly inferior in quality. The weather for six weeks prior to the 1st day of August was the hottest for several years. The rain has been rather above the average, but not general throughout the district. In some places they are having plenty of rain, while in other places the crops have suffered.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Reports from all the important points in this district indicate as follows: Wheat—There are about three-eighths more than last year, and the grain is almost invariably of good quality. Corn—There is one-third less than last year, and the quality is inferior. Oats—Three-eighths more than last year, and the quality is good. Barley—About the same quantity as last year; the crop has not been very extensively cultivated. Hay—One-fourth more than last year, and the quality is good. Apples—One-half less than last year, and the quality inferior. Potatoes—The yield of early potatoes was generally good, but the prospects for the late crop are poor; unless there is rain soon it is thought the yield will be one-half less than last year. Tobacco—About the same quantity as last year, and of medium quality. It has rained here (St. Louis) and along the Missouri River as far North as St. Joseph all day, (Aug. 10,) and the prospect to-night is favorable for more. It has been unusually dry throughout Kansas for the last three months.

SOUTHERN OHIO AND SOUTHERN INDIANA.

The following is a statement of the crops in this district, comprising a belt of fifty miles each side of a line drawn from St. Louis to Marietta, Ohio: Wheat—The best estimates give no material change in the average as compared with last year. There was a fine promise of a large yield until it had nearly matured, when the intense heat of the early part of July injured the crop fully one-third. Many fields were not harvested, though in some places the yield was good; as a rule, however, the yield is not the full. Oats and Barley were injured in the same manner and the latter is a very light crop. The Fall-sown was partially ruined and the Winter-sown killed. No reliable estimate can be made of the average of these products. Corn is reported good in every section without exception; notwithstanding the late Spring the crop is as forward as usual, the hot, moist weather in July having been extremely favorable. Small portions of the bottoms have been slightly injured and the corn somewhat damaged, but in the aggregate the loss is trifling; about five per cent. increase on the average is reported. Potatoes—The extremely hot weather has seriously damaged late potatoes and the crop will be light. Apples and Peaches—Not more than half a crop will be realized and they are poor in quality. Hay—The crop is large and saved in good order. Flax—The crop is reported on the bottom localities but a greater breadth of land was sown than ever before.

OMAHA TO SALT LAKE.

Wheat—Reports from all parts of the State of Nebraska indicate that the wheat crop is one-half more than last year; the quality is good. Corn—The crop is one-half more than last year, and the quality good. Oats—Crop one-half more than last year, and quality good. Potatoes—The yield is small. Barley and Rye—But little has been raised. Hay—There is a good yield. Potatoes suffered from the drought, and the grasshoppers have done injury in certain localities.

COLORADO.

Sixty thousand acres are under cultivation; three-tenths of this is in corn, three-tenths in wheat, three-tenths in small grain and one-tenth in vegetables. This is a better year for wheat, corn, &c., than ever before.

MONTANA.

The reports of the crops in this section are favorable; there are no statistics of this year. The yield this year is estimated as follows: Wheat—33,000 bushels. Oats—26,000 bushels. Barley—25,000 bushels.

UTAH.

The estimated crops are as follows: Wheat—83,000 bushels. Barley—100,000 bushels. Oats—32,000 bushels. Corn—116,000 bushels. Potatoes—700,000 bushels. There has been more damage from grasshoppers than ever before, but owing to the quantity of land cultivated the crop will equal those of last season. Cotton—The yield has been greatly in excess of that of last season, which was 26,386 pounds.

ILLINOIS, SOUTH IOWA AND SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN.

Bloomington, Ill.—Wheat—The crop in this vicinity will not exceed last year's average. The dry, hot weather, which came just as the wheat was filling, damaged a great deal of it very seriously. Corn—The prospect was never better; the crop was a decided improvement on last year's. An unusually large crop was planted. Rye—The crop is excellent, much better than that of last year. Barley—Very little was sown; could obtain no definite report. Potatoes—Promise largely; the crop is very far ahead of last year's, though in some localities the potato bug has done great damage. Apples—Are very scarce, and the crop almost a failure. They were destroyed by the heavy rains while the trees were in bloom. Peaches—The trees of sufficient age will give a fair yield, which is a clear gain over last year. Grapes—The prospects of the grape crop are very flattering; all varieties, so far, are healthy, and the vines all loaded down with fruit. Oats—The crop is large, but will not come up to last year's yield by about one-fourth.

Cairo, Ill.—Wheat—In Southern Illinois, Northwestern Kentucky and Southeastern Missouri, the yield is more than the average and the quality good. Corn—The yield is one-half more than last year's, and the quality fine. Oats—The yield is one-half more than last year, and the quality fine. Hay—There is a fair average crop. Cotton—Less cotton was planted, but the prospects for its maturing are excellent. Potatoes—The yield is good. The weather has been warmer than for years past, and we have not had too much, but more rain, than during last year. Fruit—In the fruit belt of Southern Illinois the fruit crop will be one-half less than last year, owing to the frost which blighted the buds in the spring. The quality will be excellent.

Springfield, Ill.—Wheat—In Central Illinois the wheat crop is one-fourth more than last year's and the quality good. Corn—There is an average yield; no change in quality. Oats—The yield is one-fourth more than last year, and the crop is of the average quality. Hay—One-eighth more than last year; quality good. Apples—The crop is almost a total failure. Potatoes—The yield is one-eighth more than last year, so the crop has been, so far, developed. With reference to wheat, there are reports of shrinkage by reason of the drought and rust; out not enough has been threshed to justify an estimate. Corn—The corn planted late may suffer from early frost.

Decatur, Macon County, Ill.—Wheat—The crop is above the average, particularly of Fall wheat. The Spring crop was cut short by the intense heat, and did not mature. Oats and Hay—There are full crops. Rye—There was little raised. The crop is a fair average. Corn—There was never a better prospect for corn. It is estimated that the yield will be one-third more this year than ever before. Apples—The crop is almost a failure. Peaches are tolerably abundant and ripening.

Quincy, Adams County, Ill.—Wheat—The crop exceeds last year's by one-fourth, but the quality is not so good. Corn—Promises a double quantity and of good quality. Oats—There was never such a crop before; there will be one-fourth more than last year; the quality is good. Hay—The crop is one-fourth more than last year and in fine condition. Apples—The yield will be three-fourths less and very poor. Potatoes—Promise to yield one-fourth more than last year; the quality is good. With the exception of wheat, which is better than the average for ten years, and apples, the crops exceed anything ever before known in this section. The weather has been warmer than usual, and the rain below the average during the past three months.

Alton, Ill.—Wheat—In this section the wheat crop is about fifty per cent. above last year's, but the quality is not so good; it suffered from the heat. Corn—Promises about the usual average; the quality is middling. Oats—The yield is one-fourth more than last year; the quality is good. Hay—The yield is about the same as last year, and of fair quality. Apples—The crop is the worst for thirty-four years. Potatoes—The crop is poor; it was injured by the early drought. The weather has been about the hottest ever recorded here. The season was very dry until within the past month, which has given us rain enough to bring the corn crop through.

Danville, Vermillion County, Ill.—Wheat—About the usual area of Winter wheat was sown; the quality is good and the yield double that of last year; three times the usual area of Spring wheat was sown; the quality and yield are not half as good as last season's. Oats—A larger area than usual was sown; the yield per acre is about the same as last year; the quality is light and inferior. Barley—About as much as usual was sown; the quality and yield are about the average for past years. Rye—The area sown and the yield and quality are about the same as last year's. Hay—The quantity raised is about three-fourths as much as last year; the quality is hardly as good; it was too ripe when cut. Corn—The prospects of the corn crop are unusually good; a large area was planted, and much of it in new ground; the appearances now indicate twice as large a yield as last year's. The weather was unusually warm in June and July; there was rain in sufficient quantities and in seasonable showers.

Tolono, Champaign County, Ill.—Corn—The crop is very fine; one-third more was planted this year than in last. Wheat—The Winter wheat is very good; twice as much was planted this year as last. The Spring wheat is mostly destroyed by the Chintz bug. Oats—The crop is fair. Hay—The crop is heavy and in fine condition. Apples—There are none of any account. Potatoes—The yield is very small and scarce. The weather for the past week has been cool. There has not been much rain during the last three months, most of the citizens of the town and vicinity have met with heavy losses this season by the fever which has raged among their cattle for the last four weeks; none have escaped.

Centralia, Marion County, Ill.—Wheat—An average breadth was planted; the quality is fair and the yield about the average—nine bushels to the acre. Corn—The crop is fair. Oats—The crop is good. Barley—Very little has been raised. Hay—The crop is middling. Apples—The crop only amounts to a fourth of last year's; the quality is poor. Potatoes—The yield is small owing to dry weather. Peaches—The crop is nearly a failure. We have had a very warm and rather dry Summer.

Galesburg, Ill.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's; the quality is good. Corn—The yield is one-third more than last year's and the quality extra good. Oats—There is a full average crop of good quality. Barley—There was one-fourth less sown; quality good. Hay—The yield is one-fourth less than last year's; the quality is good. Potatoes—The crop is an average one, but the quality poor. Rye—There is a full crop, and of good quality. Broom Corn—One-eighth less planted than last year; the quality is good. We have had less rain than usual in the past three months, but enough for crops, which (especially the small grains) promise heavier yields than ever before known in this section.

Mendota, Ill.—Wheat—The yield is about the same as last year's in this section of the country. Corn—The prospect indicates a yield double that of last year. Oats—The crop will be one-tenth less than last year. Barley—The yield will be about the same as last year's, and of about the same quality, but of a poorer grade. Potatoes—There will be about a two-third crop. Apples—The crop is almost a failure. The weather has been warmer than in last year. Before the harvest the weather was unfavorable for wheat, but favorable for corn. The weather has been cool during the last ten days.

Peoria, Ill.—Wheat—One-fourth more wheat was raised, but the quality is not so good as last year's. Corn—The prospects for the corn crop were never better. There will be one-fourth more than last year. It is from two to three weeks earlier than usual. Rye—There was but little grown, owing to the dry weather last Fall. The quality and yield are good. Potatoes are good in spots. In some places they are destroyed by the bug. Oats—The yield is about the same as last year's, but the quality is not so good. Apples—There will be one-fifth of the usual crop. The weather in July was extremely hot, and for the past week quite cool. It has been very dry in certain localities for six weeks past. Showers have fallen in limited sections only. During the past week the showers have been more copious and general. It is raining to-day (Aug. 10.)

Rock Island, Ill.—Wheat—The yield is from three to five bushels more than last year's, and the quality is somewhat better. Corn—The prospects for the crop were never better, and with favorable weather there will be from five to eight bushels more to the acre han last year, and the quality is much better. Oats—The crop is good, and the yield from four to six bushels more than last year; the quality is fully as good. Barley—There is a good crop, and will average two to four bushels more to the acre than last year. The berry is somewhat stained from heat and heavy dews, but not enough to materially injure its value. Potatoes—There will be an average crop in quantity and quality.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Wheat—There is an average crop in this locality, and the wheat is of good quality. Corn—The yield is a quarter more than last year. Oats—The crop is an average one. Hay—There is a full crop. Potatoes—The quality of the crop is fair, but the yield not heavy. Barley and Rye—Not much raised, but the quality is good. Apples—There is an average crop.

The following report came from Wisconsin, Aug. 10: It is storming in Minnesota to-day, which prevents reports from there. The wheat in Minnesota is much better than in Wisconsin:

Adams, Minn.—Wheat—The crop is in splendid condition, and the yield will be one-fourth more than last year. Barley—The yield is two bushels less per acre than last season's. Oats—Will yield about half a crop. Corn—The crop is good and forward.

Jefferson County, Wis.—The crops are excellent in this section. Wheat—The crop is good and has been all cut and stacked. Oats—The crop is in the same condition as the wheat. Corn—Looks very favorable. Potatoes—A fine crop of good quality anticipated. Barley—Not much sown, but good yield; the threshing commences next week. The weather has been very favorable up to this morning, (Aug. 10.) It has been raining since 6:30 A. M.

Prairie du Chien, Wis.—Wheat—In this section there is an average crop—about sixteen bushels per acre; the product of old ground will go as about 20; and the product of the new ground will go plump No. 1. Oats—A fair crop; about two-thirds of last year's yield. Corn—An extraordinary good crop.

La Crosse, Wis.—Wheat—The quality is good, and the yield about seventeen bushels per acre; last year the quality was poor, and the yield about twelve bushels per acre. Corn and Oats—The yield is about the same as last year; there was one-fourth more acres sown this year than last. Potatoes—The prospects for this crop are very poor, both as regards quality and quantity.

Eagle, Waukesha County, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is about one-eighth more than last year, but the quality is not as good; it will mostly rate No. 2; there is very little No. 1. Corn and Oats—The crops are good. Potatoes—There will be an average crop; the weather is cloudy and rainy.

Janesville, Wis.—Wheat—One-fourth more than last year's yield has been saved in good condition, but it is somewhat shrunken. Corn—The crop looks finely for more than an average yield. Oats—The crop is light; the yield will be one-fourth less than last year. Barley—There has not been much raised; what there is is good. Rye—The crop is an average one. Potatoes—The prospects are good for an average yield, but rain is needed to insure it.

Beloit, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-sixth more than last year; the quality light. Oats—The yield will be one-eighth more than last year, and quality good. Corn—The yield is one-half more than last year, and the prospects indicate a better quality than the average. Barley—The crop is the same as last year; quality light. Potatoes—The crop will be one-fourth less than last year, and the prospects are that the production will be poor. Apples—The crop is one-third less than last year, and the quality poor. Hay—The crop is fine, and the yield one-sixth more than last year.

Hartford, Wis.—The crop is about the same in quantity as last year's, but poor in quality. Corn—Yield is one-fourth more than last year's, and better in quality. Oats—The crop is very light. Barley—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's, and of good quality. Potatoes—The crop is the same as last year's.

Racine, Wis.—Wheat—One-sixth more than was sown, but the quality and yield are only middling; it was blighted by hot weather. Corn—About the usual quantity was planted, and it looks fine. Oats—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's, and the quality is good. Barley—The crop equals last year's in quantity, but the quality is inferior. Hay—The yield is about the same as last year's, and the quality excellent. Apples—The yield is but one-sixth of last year's, and the quality poor. Potatoes—The crop looks well and promises a good yield. The weather has been warmer than usual, and about the average quantity of rain has fallen.

McGregor, Iowa.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's, but the wheat is interior in quality. Corn—The yield is about one-fourth more, and quality good. Potatoes—The yield will be one-fourth less than last year; quality fair. Oats and Barley—The crop will be about the same as last year; quality good.

Green Bay, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is about the same as last year; quality good. Oats and corn promise a good yield. Potatoes somewhat injured by the bug.

Madison, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-sixth more than last year's; the quality about the same. Corn—The prospect for the crop is the best for ten years past. Oats—the yield is one-fourth more in bulk, but will not weigh more than last year's crop. Barley—The yield is the same as last year's. Potatoes—The crop is very poor; we cannot see more than one-fourth of last year's crop yet.

North Prairie, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-eighth more than last year, but the wheat is badly shrunken. Corn—The yield is one-half more than last year's. Oats—The crop is the same as last year's. Barley—None sown. Potatoes—The crop promises the same as last year. The weather is cloudy and raining, (Aug. 10.)

Boscobel, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's. The wheat is a little shrunken. Corn and Oats—These crops are heavier than last year's. Rye and Barley—The yields are about the same as last year's. Potatoes—There will be a light crop.

Spring Green, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is about one-sixth more than last year's and the quality very good. Corn—The yield is about the same as last year's. Oats—The yield is one-third less than last year's. Barley—None grown in this vicinity. Potatoes—The crop will be one-third less than last year's.

Port Washington, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-fifth less than last year's. The berry is considerably smaller. Barley—The yield is one-fourth less than last year's, and the prospects are that the production will be poor. Apples—The crop is one-third less than last year, and the quality poor. Hay—The crop is fine, and the yield one-sixth more than last year.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The following is an estimate as compared with last year's crops: Wheat—Winter wheat one-fourth more than last year's; quality good. Spring wheat about the same as last year's; quality poor. Corn—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's; quality fair. Oats—The yield is about the same as last year's; quality light. Barley—The yield is one-eighth more than last year; quality excellent. Potatoes—There will be half a crop; quality poor. The Spring wheat is shrunken; much of it is in the field, and it will depend materially on the weather for the next two weeks for the result.

Fox Lake, Wis.—Wheat—The yield will be about the same number of bushels as last year, but the quality is not as good; the wheat is somewhat shrunken. Oats—The yield will be twenty per cent. more than last year's. Barley—The yield will be twenty per cent. more than last year's. Corn—There will be an extra fine crop. Potatoes—The crop is poor, being injured by the bug. The harvest and stocking is nearly completed.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Wheat—The yield will be one-eighth more than last year's. Corn—The yield is about the same as last year's. Oats—The yield will be one-fourth more than last year's. Barley—The yield is the same as last year's. Potatoes—The yield will be the same as last year's.

Austin, Minn.—Wheat—The yield is three-fourths more than last year's. Some of the wheat—say one-half—is shrunken. The No. 1 wheat is all in the shock, and it is raining, (Aug. 10.) Corn—The yield will be double that of last year's, but it is not out of the way of frost. Oats—The yield is one-half more than last year, and the quality is good. Barley—The yield is one-half more than last year; it is all No. 2. Potatoes—The crop will be the same as last year's. The average of the wheat is about seventeen bushels per acre.

Randolph, Wis.—Wheat—The yield will be about the same in quantity as last year; the quality is one-third poorer. A good deal is shrunken by the hot weather. Oats—The yield is about the same as last year, but one-fourth lighter in quality. Barley—The yield will be about the same as last year's. Corn—The yield will be one-fourth better than last year's. Potatoes—The crop is very poor; much damaged by the bug.

MINNESOTA.

The following may be regarded as a safe calculation for the Wheat crop of the whole State, based upon the returns of the Assessors, and other sources of information. It seems that since the great crop of 1865, the annual increase in the breadth of wheat sown has been a little over thirty-three and one-third per cent. According to this estimate, there are this year 910,000 acres in wheat, whose average yield will probably be not far from seventeen and a half bushels per acre, which would make an aggregate crop of 15,935,000 bushels.

Dubuque, Iowa.—The crops in Northern Iowa are better than ever known before. Wheat—The wheat crop is very heavy, and it is all harvested in good order. The yield is one-third more than last year's, and the quality good. Corn—The prospects of the crop are splendid, and it bids fair to yield one-third more than last year. Oats—The yield is one-eighth more than last year's; quality good. Barley—The yield is one-eighth more than last year; quality good. Hay—The crops equal last year's in quantity, but the quality is inferior. Hay—The yield is about the same as last year's, and the quality excellent. Apples—The yield is but one-sixth of last year's, and the quality poor. Potatoes—The crop looks well and promises a good yield. The weather has been warmer than usual, and about the average quantity of rain has fallen.

McGregor, Iowa.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's, but the wheat is interior in quality. Corn—The yield is about one-fourth more, and quality good. Potatoes—The yield will be one-fourth less than last year; quality fair. Oats and Barley—The crop will be about the same as last year; quality good.

Green Bay, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is about the same as last year; quality good. Oats and corn promise a good yield. Potatoes somewhat injured by the bug.

Madison, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-sixth more than last year's; the quality about the same. Corn—The prospect for the crop is the best for ten years past. Oats—the yield is one-fourth more in bulk, but will not weigh more than last year's crop. Barley—The yield is the same as last year's. Potatoes—The crop is very poor; we cannot see more than one-fourth of last year's crop yet.

North Prairie, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-eighth more than last year, but the wheat is badly shrunken. Corn—The yield is one-half more than last year's. Oats—The crop is the same as last year's. Barley—None sown. Potatoes—The crop promises the same as last year. The weather is cloudy and raining, (Aug. 10.)

Boscobel, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year's. The wheat is a little shrunken. Corn and Oats—These crops are heavier than last year's. Rye and Barley—The yields are about the same as last year's. Potatoes—There will be a light crop.

Spring Green, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is about one-sixth more than last year's and the quality very good. Corn—The yield is about the same as last year's. Oats—The yield is one-third less than last year's. Barley—None grown in this vicinity. Potatoes—The crop will be one-third less than last year's.

Port Washington, Wis.—Wheat—The yield is one-fifth less than last year's. The berry is considerably smaller. Barley—The yield is one-fourth less than last year's, and the prospects are that the production will be poor. Apples—The crop is one-third less than last year, and the quality poor. Hay—The crop is fine, and the yield one-sixth more than last year.

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Austin, Minn.—Wheat—The yield is three-fourths more than last year's. Some of the wheat—say one-half—is shrunken. The No. 1 wheat is all in the shock, and it is raining, (Aug. 10.) Corn—The yield will be double that of last year's, but it is not out of the way of frost. Oats—The yield is one-half more than last year, and the quality is good. Barley—The yield is one-half more than last year; it is all No. 2. Potatoes—The crop will be the same as last year's. The average of the wheat is about seventeen bushels per acre.

Randolph, Wis.—Wheat—The yield will be about the same in quantity as last year; the quality is one-third poorer. A good deal is shrunken by the hot weather. Oats—The yield is about the same as last year, but one-fourth lighter in quality. Barley—The yield will be about the same as last year's. Corn—The yield will be one-fourth better than last year's. Potatoes—The crop is very poor; much damaged by the bug.

MINNESOTA.

The following may be regarded as a safe calculation for the Wheat crop of the whole State, based upon the returns of the Assessors, and other sources of information. It seems that since the great crop of 1865, the annual increase in the breadth of wheat sown has been a little over thirty-three and one-third per cent. According to this estimate, there are this year 910,000 acres in wheat, whose average yield will probably be not far from seventeen and a half bushels per acre, which would make an aggregate crop of 15,935,000 bushels.

Dubuque, Iowa.—The crops in Northern Iowa are better than ever known before. Wheat—The wheat crop is very heavy, and it is all harvested in good order. The yield is one-third more than last year's, and the quality good. Corn—The prospects of the crop are splendid, and it bids fair to yield one-third more than last year. Oats—The yield is one-eighth more than last year's; quality good. Barley—The yield is one-eighth more than last year; quality good. Hay—The crops equal last year's in quantity, but the quality is inferior. Hay—The yield is about the same as last year's, and the quality excellent. Apples—The yield is but one-sixth of last year's, and the quality poor. Potatoes—The crop looks well and promises a good yield. The weather has been warmer than usual, and about the average quantity of rain has fallen.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Wheat—There is only about a half crop, owing to the destruction of the wheat by grasshoppers last Spring. The quality is good, sound and plump. Corn—The early corn bids fair to double last year's yield, but the late corn is being destroyed by grasshoppers that again made their appearance a week ago in such numbers as to warrant the belief that they will entirely destroy everything not out of their reach. There will be, however, early corn to make the yield fully up to last year's yield, and perhaps one-third more. The quality is good. Oats—Three times as much was sown this year as in last, and the crop is excellent. Barley—Double the amount was sown, and the crop is good. Hay—The yield is about the same as last year, and quality good. Potatoes—There is a good crop; one-third more than last year. The weather for the last three months has been very favorable to the crops.

Burlington, Iowa.—Wheat—The yield is one-fourth more than last year; the quality of the Winter wheat is uniform, but the Spring wheat is somewhat shrunken by hot weather. Corn—The crop promises to yield one-fourth more than last year. Barley—The yield is one-fourth more than last year. Oats—The crop is better in quality and yield than last year. Hay—The yield is one-fourth more than last year. Apples—The crop is light and poor in quality. The weather for a week past has been quite cool, and to-day (Aug. 10) a cool rain is falling.

Des Moines, Iowa—Wheat—The yield is one-sixth more than last year; the quality good; it averages about twenty bushels per acre. Corn—The yield promises to be one-eighth more than last year's; the quality is good. Oats—The yield is one-ninth more than last year's, and a great deal better in quality. Barley—The yield equals last years's. Hay—The yield is one-fifth less than last year's, and not so good in quality. Apples—The yield is one-third less than last year's, being greatly injured by worms. At other points the crop is about the average for this section. Potatoes—The crop is one-fourth more and the quality better than last year. The weather has been warmer and the rain less than the average during the last three months.

Ottumwa County, Iowa.—Wheat—The yield is estimated at one and one-half more than last year both in quantity and quality. Corn—The prospects are for about three-fourths more than last year. Oats—The yield is one-fourth more than last year; quality good. Barley—The yield is about one-fourth more; quality good. Hay—The yield is one-half more; quality good. Rye—The yield is one-fourth less, but good quality. Potatoes—The yield is one-half less than last year, and the quality inferior, being much injured by the bug. Apples—The yield is one-eighth more, and the quality better. Peaches and other fruits—The crops are about the same as last year's. The weather up to the last inst. was intensely hot, with an unusual amount of rain. Since that date it has been very cool, with no rain. Corn—Fears are entertained that the corn will be caught by the frost if the weather continues cool. It is generally conceded that the crops of nearly all kinds are heavier and better than has been raised in this section of the country for fifteen or twenty years.

COLORADO.

A larger breadth of crops was planted this year than ever before, and the seasonable rains and early departure of the grasshoppers insure a large yield. It is estimated that 600,000 acres are under cultivation in Colorado—three-tenths in wheat, three-tenths in corn. The estimated yield is thirty bushels per acre.

UTAH.

The yield of the crops in Utah is estimated as follows: Wheat, 830,000 bushels; corn, 116,000 bushels; potatoes, 700,000 bushels; sorghum, 130,000 gallons. The grasshoppers have caused more damage this year than in any previous year. The entire crops in some counties have been destroyed, and in others counties one-third of the crops have been lost. Owing to the large quantity of land under cultivation, the yield of cereals is estimated as equal to last year's. Cotton—The crop is in excess of last year's. Grapes—The crop is light, except in the southern part of the Territory.

Detroit, Mich.—I have the following reports from important points in this district relative to the conditions of the crops. Wheat—The yield is from one-third to one-half more than last year; quality fair. Corn—The yield is one-eighth less; quality less fair. Oats—The yield is the same as last year; quality good. Barley—The yield is one-eighth more; quality excellent. Apples—The yield is one-half less quality poor. Potatoes—The crop is injured by the drought, we may have an average crop if the weather is favorable.

Toledo, Ohio.—Wheat—The yield is one-half more than last year's; quality good. Corn—The crop is the same as in last year, but it is backward and in danger from early frost. Barley—Not much sown. Apples—The yield will be one-half less; quality poor. Potatoes—The early crop mostly destroyed by the bug; late potatoes promise to equal last year's.

Sandusky, Ohio.—Wheat—The yield is one-third more than last year; quality fair. Corn—The yield is one-half more; quality good. Oats—The yield is one-half more; quality fair. Barley—The yield is the same as last year. Hay—The yield is one-tenth less; quality fair. Apples—The yield will be one-tenth more; quality good. Potatoes—The yield will be one-half more; quality good.

Cleveland, Ohio.—We have no data on which to base a close comparison with last year. Wheat—The quantity is larger and quality better than last year. Corn—The yield is about the same as last year; it is a poor crop. Oats—The crop is larger, and quality fair. Barley—None raised. Hay—The crop is larger and better than last year's. Apples—The crop has been poor for two years. Potatoes—The crop is larger and the quality better. Rye—The crop is larger and better. Grapes—The crop is larger and better.

Erie, Penn.—Wheat—The crop is from one-eighth to one-fourth larger than last year's; quality good. Corn—The yield is the same as last year's. Oats—The yield is the same as last year's. Hay—The crop is one-fourth less. Apples—The crop is the same as last year's; quality poorer. Potatoes—The yield is one-third less; quality poor. Barley—The yield is one-third less; quality poor.

Buffalo, N. Y.—We have no data to compare with last year. Wheat—In Erie County there is an average crop. Corn—The crop in Erie is about the average, and will probably be late. Oats—The crop is abundant and good. Barley—There is a good crop. Hay—The crop is very heavy and quality good. Apples—The crop is light, but fair. Potatoes—The crop is large and good.

Cattaraugus County, N. Y.—Wheat—There is an average yield. Corn—The yield is small, but it is looking well. Potatoes—Small promises well. Hay—There is a heavy crop.

Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Wheat—There is a good crop. Oats—There is an average crop. Hay—The crop is large. Potatoes—The crop is an average one. In this district, from May 1 to June 15, the usual quantity of rain fell, and from June 15 to the latter part of July the weather was unusually warm and dry.

[NOTE.—The reports from Detroit include the State of Michigan. The reports from Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland include Northern Ohio and Indiana. The report from Erie includes Northwestern Pennsylvania and the country along the line of the Philadelphia and Erie and Erie and Pittsburg Railroad.]

CENTRAL OHIO.

Wheat—The crop is one-third more than last year and the quality is good. Corn, Oats, and Barley—The yield is about the same as last year and the quality fair. Hay—There is an average crop of good quality. Apples—There is a third of a crop and of poor quality. Potatoes—The prospects are for a two-third crop of good quality. The weather has been warmer than usual. During the last three weeks we have had the average quantity of rain; before that period it was dry.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Wheat—The yield is one-third more than last year; quality good. Corn—The prospects are good for one-fourth more than last year and of good quality. Oats and Barley—There are average crops of fine quality. Hay—The yield is one-fourth less; quality middling. Apples—There will be one-third of a crop of poor quality. Potatoes—The early crop is generally a failure, owing to the warm weather. The late potatoes will yield half a crop. The weather has been very warm and dry; the rain below an average.

INDIANA.

Wheat—The yield is one-fourth better than last year and the quality superior. Corn—The prospects are for a crop above the average and of good quality. Oats and Barley—There are average crops of fair quality. Hay—There is a heavy crop of good quality. Apples and Potatoes—These crops are almost a failure. The weather has been warm. The rain has averaged about four inches per month for the past three months.

The East.

MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

Reports from important points in this district indicate as follows:

Wheat—The crop is about the average quantity, and a little above the average in quality. Corn—Good quality; there is a decrease of 1,985 in the number of acres planted in Massachusetts; in Rhode Island a decrease of 1,719 acres; in Connecticut a decrease of 9,511 acres. Rye, Oats and Barley—Promise abundant crops; no serious drawbacks are reported, and few complaints of a bad condition are received. Potatoes—So unproductive last year, are in unusually fine condition, and the average is increased, except in Rhode Island. Apples and Peaches—Less promising than usual; crop a little above the average in quantity and quality.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Sullivan County.—Wheat—One-fifth more than last year. Corn—One-fifth less than last year. Oats—One-fifth less than last year. Hay—Three-tenths more than last year. Potatoes—One-fifth more than last year. Apples—One-tenth less than last year. Barley—None.

Bucks County.—Wheat—Not more than an average yield, and that of a medium quality only. Corn—Will be a full crop from the present appearances; the quality is not yet known. Oats—From one-third to one-half of the average crop, and of very poor quality. Potatoes promise well, but are not yet done growing. Hay—A full crop, and gathered in good order. Apples—Almost a total failure, and other fruits quite so.

Bradford and Tioga Counties.—The crops in Bradford and Tioga Counties will be over a full average. Wheat—Is harvested. Corn—Promises well. Oats—Are light. Potatoes—Will be a large crop. Rye—Is well filled and heavy. Buckwheat—Is looking unusually well. Fruit—Will be abundant, though the crop of apples is below the average. Hay—Was very heavy.

Wayne County.—Apples—One-fourth less than last year, and of poor quality. Barley—Very little grown. Corn—One-fourth more than last year, and of good quality. Hay—One-fourth more than last year, and quality very good. Oats—One-fourth less than last year, and quality very poor. Potatoes—One-third less than last year; quality middling. Wheat—One-fourth less than last year, and quality poor. Rye—One-fourth less than last year, and quality poor.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mercer County.—Wheat—One-third less than last year; quality fair. Corn—Full crop; one-third more than last year; quality good. Oats and Barley—Average good. Potatoes—Same as last year; quality good. Apples—An eighth less than last year. Peaches and Berries—Poor crop, the latter considerably less than last year. Tomatoes—One-fourth less than last year. Hay—Large crop; one-eighth more than last year.

THE SEYMOUR THIEVES.

A Robber's Appeal for Mercy—Letter from Vol. Ellets to the Seymour Vigilants—His Attempt to Purchase Life.

[*From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug.* 11.

The first of the Seymour robbers captured during the recent reign of terror in that vicinity, and one of the first hanged by the Vigilance Committee, was VOL. ELLETS. While incarcerated at the Bremen-street Station, in this city, he obtained news of the active steps being taken by the Committee to capture his comrades, and heard of the threats of lynching that were being made. Knowing that he would have to be taken back to the scene of his crimes, and mortally afraid of death at the rope's end, he penned the following communication, which, however, never reached the men for whom it was intended. We print it as written, changing it only by giving initials instead of certain full names:

CHIEF OF POLICE'S OFFICE, }
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 16, 1868. }

To the officers and members of the Seymour Vigilance Committee, per H——n and Robert P.:

GENTLEMEN, SIRS: Since times have become as they are, and things as they have, I consider it an indispensable duty, as well as a debt that I owe to the honest citizens of Seymour, to afford all the information I can as to the names and whereabouts of those whom the Committee have no knowledge of as being men of this character. There are those among you, who have good standing in your best society, and are not suspected in the least—those whom you would think crime perfectly obnoxious to, that to-day, to my positive knowledge, are affording aid to the individuals they call to the hand of dispatch does, and are engaging in the action of robbery and counterfeiting; for instance, one Mr. ——, formerly an employe of the Express Company, (under HARVEY HOFFMAN,) who was one of the instigators of the attempt to rob BEN PRICE'S safe, though he had no hand in it the evening of the attempt. The deed was performed by parties named, respectively, as follows: HENRY JERRELL, CHAS. ROSEBERRY and DAVID F. This man R. has, as you are well aware, been living nearly up to his ears in debt for some time, and has no visible means of support. He pretends to make his living by playing cards, at which he is not a success. He is a villain of the deepest dye. Now for those who encourage men of this stripe. There is one Mr. B., who once kept the hotel —— Hotel in Seymour, that is very highly spoken of as a friend—that is by men of bad character. Mr. F. is owing him a large board bill, and B.'s only hope for forward is to wait until F. can make a raise, which he must do dishonestly. A young man who was stopping with Mr. B. some weeks ago told me that B. was knowing to all his tricks. He also stopped with B. and had his instruments concealed at B.'s. By the way, he commenced telling me some of his tricks, and B. hushed him, and as soon as I went out on top the train, told the young man to tell me nothing, that I would not do to trust. One JAMES F. has, to my certain knowledge, concealed stolen property. One thing was a revolver that CHAS. ROSEBERRY stole at the Harvey House, from a detective, he told me. For the proof of my statement I will refer you to one JAMES FLANDERS, who runs Engine No. 41 on the Western Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. ROSEBERRY told him that he stole said revolver. Further, one HENRY M. told me that said ROSEBERRY was the man that broke into JOSEPH SWIFT'S store. Gentlemen, there are many others that I could mention who are equally as guilty as those I have mentioned. I will inform you who they are before long. They are less suspicious than any I have named. I will be in Seymour before a great while, and then I will divulge all I know. Gentlemen, when I think how wrong I have been in me not to tell on those fellows my heart refuses to act and tears stream down my cheeks; there is a burden of guilt on my mind for not so telling; but may God stop my breath when I refuse to act for the welfare of those, the honest part of the community. Gentlemen, I deserve no sympathy, but my prayer is that you forgive and allow me to return to Seymour to live unharmed; and when I fail to walk worthy the respect of good people, then hang me higher than Haman.

P.,

would justify the prohibition of their carrying the weapon except on extraordinary occasions; and perhaps absolute prohibition would be the better plan of the two.

A BIT OF ROMANCE.

Officer THOMAS RIELLY, of the Fourth Precinct, in answer to a charge that at about 9 o'clock in the evening he was "patrolling his beat in company with a female, having his arm around her waist," said, "I was overjoyed to see the lady." There the trial ended, without further development.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

WM. MCMONEGAL, residing at No. 73 Dey street, testified that on the morning of the 18th ult., he stepped aboard a Fall River boat, at Pier No. 28, when Officer PATRICK HUGHES, of the Twenty-eight Precinct, said to him "who told you to come aboard this boat?" I answered, "No one; I came without invitation." He said, "Have you got business here!" I said, "If I had not I would not be here so early in the morning." The officer responded, "If you don't tell me I will lock you up." Up to this time, witness added, I had not noticed he was a policeman, but he dropped his panama hat and I saw the number upon it. I said, "It is necessary to tell you all my business I will do so. I have a sick sister and a sick brother on the boat nearly gone with consumption, and I have come for the purpose of assisting them ashore." Then he said, "If you don't go ashore I will lock you up." I did not want to be locked up, and I went ashore, the officer meantime attempting to irritate me by his talk. He did not arrest me, for I kept still. I said to him, "When I have a right to go aboard that boat I would like to have you tell me." He answered: "You will stand there a great while before I will act as usher for you." I told him he was usher to get me ashore, and he ought to usher me aboard." He said: "You will stand there all day before I will tell you to go aboard." It appeared, however, that shortly after Mr. MCMONEGAL did go aboard, and transacted his business. He believed from what transpired that HUGHES was an unfit person to remain a member of the Force.

HUGHES denied threatening to make an arrest, but admitted telling MCMONEGAL that if he did not go ashore he would put him ashore. Complainant had slipped aboard while the officer's back was turned, and when requested to go ashore, had begun a long talk, which defendant had not time to listen to. His instructions were to allow no person aboard until all the passengers were off. He was in performance of this duty at the time.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, agent of the line, testified that it was the officer's duty to prevent all persons, without distinction, from boarding the boat until the passengers were ashore.

HAD SOME WORDS.

PATRICK J. CONNOLLY, baggage-master at the Harlem Railroad Depot, Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, made complaint against Roundsman JOHN J. BRADLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. He charged the roundsman with calling him "a —— loafer," and subsequently "a —— —— loafer." The difficulty, it appeared, grew out of a dispute in reference to a dead body that had been brought in from the country and taken to the Morgue; but the authorities there would not receive it, because the permit to bury it was not produced. Roundsman BRADLEY went to the depot to make inquiries in regard to the permit, and there had words with CONNOLLY. Several witnesses on each side were produced, but the weight of evidence was on the whole rather against BRADLEY. BRADLEY denied using profane language, and that he was not speaking to and had no special reference to CONNOLLY when he used the word "loafer."

A POSTHUMOUS EXCISE CASE.

Two officers through whose action a man had lost his license were charged by him with subsequently "beating" him out of money. If a man under the circumstances presented can swear away a policeman's reputation, then woe to him who interferes with a liquor dealer.

Judgments in the several cases tried will be rendered when the testimony is presented to the full Board.

Base Ball—Excelsior vs. Eagle, of Flatbush.

A very well played and interesting contest was had between these clubs yesterday on the Capitoline Grounds, it being one of those pleasant meetings in which both parties are influenced solely by the sport and exercise of the game, and by no desire for gambling or to obtain gate money. The Excelsiors now have an excellent pitcher in SWEET, an old Gotham player, who has been in the Excelsior for over a year. In this game, had all the chances offered off his pitching been taken, but two runs would have been scored by the Eagles in the whole game. As it was, the Excelsiors won by a score of twenty to eight. To-day a very pretty contest is anticipated on the occasion of the meeting of the Star nine and the Olympic, of Washington, on the Capitoline Grounds. We append the score of yesterday's game. On the lower field, at the same time, the Alpha and Uruque Clubs played a match together.

EAGLE.	O.	R.	B.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	B.
"Neefus," 3d b	4	1	3	"Anthony," r. f	2	3	2
"Prince," 2d b	0	3	3	"Williams," 1st b	4	2	2
Vanderveer, s. s	3	0	1	Miller, c	4	2	1
Giliam, r. f	4	1	1	Mitchell, 2d b	2	4	3
Hynard, c	5	1	1	J. Hall, 3d b	3	2	1
Connorton, p	2	1	2	Moore, l. f	1	3	2
Vaughn, 1st b	3	0	2	"Richards" s. s	3	2	3
Murphy, c. f	4	0	0	E. Jewell, c. f	4	1	2
"Quevedo," l. f	3	1	1	Sweet, p	4	1	1
Totals	27	8	15	Totals	27	20	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eagle	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	—8
Excelsior	6	1	4	1	0	3	0	3	2	—20

UMPIRE—Mr. H. Jewell, of the Star Club.
SCORER—Mr. Crocker.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and twenty minutes.

DEXTER VS. PICKED NINE.

The Dexter Base Ball Club played a picked nine on Thursday, Aug. 6, at Sixty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, the Dexters winning by the following score:

DEXTER.	O.	R.	PICKED NINE.	O.	R.
Case, p	2	3	Waldheim, 2d b	1	1
Finny, c	3	2	Drake, s. s	0	2
Smith, c. f	3	1	Clinch, l. f	1	1
Pollock, s. s	1	2	Armstrong, p	1	1
Bernard, 3d b	1	2	Kelly, 3d b	3	1
Buchanan, l. f	1	2	Martin, c. f	2	1
Whalley, 2d b	2	2	Levi, 1st b	4	0
Zeizer, 1st b	1	2	Henderson, c	2	1
Sutton, r. f	2	1	Johnson, r. f	1	1
Total	15	18	Total	15	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Dexter	2	0	6	4	6—18
Picked nine	8	1	0	2	1—12

UMPIRE—Mr. Foster, of the Leader Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Levi and Clinch.
FLY-CATCHES—Dexter, 4; Picked nine, 2.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and ten minutes.

DEXTER VS. YALE.

These clubs played at Sixty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue on Monday, Aug. 9. The Yales were very confident of the game, but the Dexters trotted too fast for them. The pitching of CASE, of the Dexters, was very effective. The following is the score:

DEXTER.	O.	R.	YALE.	O.	R.
Case, p	2	5	McLaughlin, c	2	5
Bernard, c. f	3	4	Bernard, l. f	5	2
Finny, c	3	4	Holland, p	2	5
Buchanan, l. f	4	2	Crockett, 1st b	4	2
Sutton, 2d b	2	4	Martin, r. f	4	1
Whalley, 1st b	2	5	Burke, 3d b	2	4
Pollock, s. s	4	2	J. Heine, c. f	5	1
Zeiger, 3d b	3	4	McMurtrie, s. s	1	4
Smith, r. f	4	3	Reardon, 2d b	2	4
Total	27	33	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Dexter	2	0	4	5	2	3	9	8	0—33
Excelsior	3	1	0	2	1	5	8	3	5—28

UMPIRE—Mr. H. May, of the Lone Star Club, of Texas.
SCORERS—Messrs. Kallman and Kennedy.
FLY-CATCHES—Dexter, 3; Yale, 3.
TIME OF GAME—Three hours and forty minutes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FULTON-STREET BURGLARY.—Mention was made in the TIMES a few days ago that JAMES MOORE and JOHN REILLY had been arrested by the Second Precinct Police, on a charge of committing a burglary in the premises of FREDERICK GROTE, at No. 78 Fulton-street, on the 29th ult., when $5,000 worth of billiard-balls and baize cloth were carried off. REILLY, it appears, was arrested in the act of selling a portion of the plunder, and he offered to secure the restoration of all of the missing property if the prosecution would draw off. By consent of the District-Attorney such an arrangement was made by the counsel for the complainant and the accused. An affidavit was made yesterday before Justice HOGAN setting forth the facts of the burglary, and accusing the prisoners of the crime. Counsel for both the parties appeared before the magistrate and explained the matter to him, the counsel for REILLY claiming that his client had been ill-used after restoring all of the property. As the complaint had been taken by another magistrate, Justice HOGAN declined to interfere, and the prisoners were remanded.

TENNESSEE MANUAL LABOR UNIVERSITY.—Rev. DANIEL WATKINS, a church elder, and highly respected citizen of Tennessee, is on a mission to this City to procure funds for the Tennessee Manual Labor University, at Ebenezer, three miles from Murfreesboro and twenty-seven from Nashville. The tract comprises three hundred acres, and it is desired upon this to erect dwellings, school-rooms, a barn and mills for manufactures. Pupils received there will be expected to pay for their instruction in work. In addition to general school studies, the course of teaching will comprise farming and sundry mechanical pursuits. Both the enterprize and Mr. WATKINS come indorsed by Major-Gen. THOMAS, Major-Gen. CARLIN, Assistant Commissioner Freedmen's Bureau; JOSEPH H. FOWLER, United States Senator; Gov. BROWNLOW, and numerous clergymen, politicians and merchants of Tennessee.

THE RECKLESS SHOOTING CASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Eleventh Ward Police Station, by Coroner ROLLINS, over the body of MARY A. TORMEY, the girl who was killed by a pistol shot fired in a reckless and heedless manner by JOHN NASH, in WATERBURY's ship-yard, in Mangin-street, as previously reported. The evidence showed that NASH went to the ship-yard to discharge the pistol, in obedience to the request of his mother. He looked about when he reached the yard, and seeing no one began firing the pistol when the deceased cried out. NASH and others supposed that she was sun-struck, and he only discovered the real facts yesterday while reading the paper, so he surrendered himself. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, and NASH was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

UTTERING A FORGED CHECK.—EDWARD G. COOK, paying teller in the Mechanics' National Bank, at No. 33 Wall-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN, yesterday morning, at the Tombs, and made a complaint against one FRANK TRAVERS, for uttering a forged check. It appears that TRAVERS called at the bank on the 12th inst., and presented a check for $250, purporting to have been drawn on the bank by Messrs. BAKER & CROWELL, of No. 28 South-street. The teller suspected the check to be a forged one, so he refused payment and caused TRAVERS' arrest. HOWES BAKER, a member of the firm, whose signature appeared upon the check, testified that the check was a forgery; so the prisoner was held for trial.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of JAMES CASEY, the boy who was run over and killed by car No. 73, of the Avenue B and Dry Dock line, on the 6th inst., in Park Row. From the evidence adduced the jury were led to believe that the driver, MURTAGH MALONE, had done all in his power to stop the car, so they rendered a verdict of accidental death, alluding to the fact that the track was too near the sidewalk....PATRICK ROWAN, the laborer who was so severely injured a few days ago in Fifty-first-street, near Seventh-avenue, by the premature explosion of nitro-glycerine, having an arm torn off and his eyesight destroyed, died at St. Luke's Hospital. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—At a meeting of the congregation of Canal-street Presbyterian Church, held on Wednesday evening, it was unanimously resolved that steps should be taken to establish a daily noon prayer meeting in their church. A committee was appointed to carry this resolution into effect. It is expected that the daily prayer meeting will be commenced in September. Canal-street Church is excellently placed for such a purpose—being in the midst of a large business district. The meeting is designed to be conducted on the plan of the Fulton-street prayer meeting, and to give an opportunity for retirement and meditation away from the busy throng and the anxious labors of the day.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, MARY HENDERSON, a native of Scotland, aged 23, and resident of Tremont, Westchester County, was run over by a New-Haven express train, at the Tremont depot, and instantly killed. The deceased attempted to suddenly cross the railroad track as the train was almost upon her. She was unable to get out of the way of the train, and the engineer could not stop the locomotive in time. Her remains were taken charge of by the Tremont Police for inquest.

FUGITIVE FORGERS ARRESTED.—Detectives BENNETT and IRVING, of the Central Office, boarded the steamship *Guiding Star* yesterday, and arrested three of the passengers, named CHARLES HEALY, ALFRED B. DOWD and ELLEN MURPHY. The prisoners are accused of complicity in a forgery case in San Francisco, by which means $700 in gold were obtained. The arrests were made in obedience to a telegraphic request to that effect from Detective of Police LEES, at San Francisco. The accused are confined at Police Headquarters.

FOUND DROWNED.—An unknown man, apparently 35 years of age, was found drowned in the North River, yesterday, near Pier No. 28. Suspicions of foul play are entertained, as the pockets of deceased's clothing were all turned inside out. The remains were taken to the Morgue for inquest and identification.

THE WEATHER.—The days of changing leaves, and Autumn woods of gold and crimson seemed again upon us yesterday. The breeze was cool, clear and invigorating, and the sun gentle in its influence. With a continuance of such an atmosphere little desire will exist for seeking country air.

ITEMS.—ISAAC MILLER, of No. 61 Avenue A, was run over yesterday by a horse and wagon, on the corner of Hudson and Clarkson-streets....ELLEN PALLISTER, of No. 107 Cherry-street, fell while dancing at a picnic in Jones' Wood, and broke her leg....JOHN CONWAY, aged 60, fell in Broadway, near Fortieth-street, and dislocated a hip. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....JOHN C. SULLIVAN, aged 4 years, fell in Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and fractured an arm....MARGARET CORLAND, of No. 324 East Eighth-street, and insane, was found on Wednesday night in the streets, and in possession of a bottle of laudanum, which she had evidently procured with suicidal intent. She was handed over to her friends by the Police....A male infant was found yesterday in the hallway of No. 222 Centre-street, and cared for at Police Headquarters. ....JOHN VAN NORDEN, of No. 422 West Thirty-fifth-street, fell from an ice wagon on the corner of Twenty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, sustaining severe injuries. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES IN MYRTLE-AVENUE.—At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the hayloft of a stable, in the rear of the grocery store, at the corner of Myrtle and Nostrand avenues, occupied by Mr. WILLIAM FETTER. The house and stable are owned by Mrs. ADDIE BOERUM, and sustained damage to the amount of about $500; insured for $900 in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Brooklyn. The stock in Mr. FETTER's store, and his furniture were damaged by water to the amount of about $500, on which there is no insurance. Owing to the efforts of the Forty-ninth Precint Police Mr. FETTER's stock of hay and grain was saved....At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the basement of No. 533 Myrtle-avenue, owned by JOHN DRISCOLL, and occupied by PETER H. BARMER as a rope and twine factory. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Mechanics' Insurance Company. The first floor, occupied as a dry goods store by PATRICK DUFFY, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $400. The damage to the building is about $300, all fully covered by insurance.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Miss ELIZABETH H. GAYNOR, 11 years of age, who was residing temporarily at Bath with her parents, while playing on the dock fell into the water and was drowned before aid could be procured. Coroner BENNETT held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M.—Non-Jury Causes.

Jacontol vs. Horn.	Bolte vs. McKinley.
Fleischi vs. Bunhardt.	Tharston vs. Chudleigh.
Clinton vs. M. G. L. Co.	Hall vs. Hecksher.
Gunson vs. M. Gaslight Co.	Smith vs. Lee.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REMOVAL OF SUITS FROM STATE TO FEDERAL COURTS—RESIDENCE AND CONDITION OF PARTIES—PROCESS.

Charles W. West et al. vs. *The City of Aurora*.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Indiana.—Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court: By the eleventh section of the Judiciary act of 1789, provision is made for the exercise of the constitutional jurisdiction of the national courts over suits between citizens of different States in cases where suit is brought in a court of a State by a citizen of that State against a citizen of another State, by the removal of such suit from the State Court to the Circuit Court of the United States. In the case before us the plaintiffs in error claim that the suit in the record was properly removed in pursuance of this act from the Circuit Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Indiana to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and improperly remanded by the latter to the former Court. The plaintiffs in error, citizens of Ohio, were the plaintiffs in the State Court. The nature of their action does not clearly appear; but seems to have been a suit, by petition, under the State Code, against the City of Aurora, in Indiana, for the recovery of the amount of the matured interest coupons of certain bonds. To this suit defendant seems to have made defences by answer under the Code, and subsequently to have filed, by leave of the Court, as an additional answer, three paragraphs setting up new defensive matter, in each of which the defendant prayed an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from further proceeding in any suit on the coupons or bonds, and from transferring them to any third parties, and for a decree that the bonds be delivered up to be canceled. Upon the filing of these additional paragraphs the plaintiffs entered a discontinuance of their suit, and assuming that under the Code the new paragraphs of the answer would remain, in substance, a new suit against them for the cause and object set forth in them, filed their petition for the removal of the cause into the Circuit Court of the United States. The petition was allowed by the State Court, and the new paragraphs, without any other portion of the record of the suit in that Court, except enough to show its title and the entry of discontinuance, were sent into the Circuit Court. By that Court they were remanded to the State Court as not constituting a suit that could be removed under the twelfth section of the Judiciary act. In this action we think the Circuit Court was clearly right. The filing of the additional paragraphs did not make a new suit within the meaning of the Judiciary act. They were in the nature of defensive pleas, coupled with a prayer for injunction and general relief. This, if allowed by the Code of Indiana, might give them, in some sense, the character of an original suit, but not such as could be removed from the jurisdiction of the State Court. The right of removal is given only to a defendant who has not submitted himself to that jurisdiction; not to an original plaintiff in a State Court who, by resorting to that jurisdiction, has become liable, under the State laws, to a cross action. And it is given only to a defendant who promptly avails himself of the right at the time of appearance in declining to plead and filing his petition for removal. In the case before us, West and Torrence, citizens of Ohio, voluntarily resorted, as plaintiffs, to the State Court of Indiana. They were bound to know of what rights the defendants to their suit might avail themselves under the Code. Submitting themselves to the jurisdiction, they submitted themselves to it in its whole extent. The filing of the new paragraphs, therefore, could not make these defendants to a suit removable on their application to the Circuit Court of the United States. It is equally fatal to the supposed right of removal that the record presents only a fragment of a cause, unintelligible except by reference to other matters not sent up from the State Court and through explanations of counsel. A suit removable from a State Court must be a suit regularly commenced by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought, by process served upon a defendant who is a citizen of another State, and who, if he does not elect to remove, is bound to submit to the jurisdiction of the State Court. This is not such a suit, and the order of the Circuit Court, remanding the cause to the State Court must therefore be affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Oliver H. Perry, an enlisted man of the United States Army, was yesterday brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus*, praying for his discharge, on the ground that he was a minor. After hearing evidence on both sides, the Court held that as the papers showed that he had sworn to his age as being over eighteen, his oath was conclusive. The Court therefore dismissed the writ, and the petitioner was accordingly remanded to the army. Lieut. A. B. Gardner, for the Government; J. McCaffery, for the petitioner.

The Court adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th inst.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Barnard.

HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

In re. Abraham Harris.—In this case the writ was issued at the instance of the mother of a child aged about four years, for the purpose of recovering possession of the latter from one Schloss, who claims to have adopted it as his own, and refuses to give it up unless compelled to do so by order of the Court. On the part of Schloss it is claimed that the mother virtually abandoned her boy when he was two days old; that after such abandonment a Mr. Bennett took the child and provided for it until quite recently, when at his (Bennett's) instance, Justice Connolly, of the Police Court, made out a commitment, and, in pursuance of the law, sent the boy to the asylum provided by the Hebrew Benevolent Society. Mr. Dyett, council for Mr. Schloss, stated that the child had been legally bound out to his client, and the latter had adopted it and intended to provide for it and educate it as his own. That Mr. Schloss had spent at least $600 upon it already, and that it would be unjust and injurious to the boy to remove him from his present home. Counsel also said that they had been unable to obtain the commitment from Justice Connolly, although diligent search had been made for it. The Justice being absent at Saratoga, they had been unable to produce him as a witness. He would, therefore, ask that the case be adjourned.

Ex-Judge Stuart, in behalf of the petitioner, claimed that the mother never abandoned her child; that she did, when it was quite young, place it with Mr. Bennett; that for its support she agreed to pay, and for a long time did pay, the sum of $15 per month; that finally she fell in arrears, owing to no fault of hers, and thereupon Mr. Bennett at once sought to relieve himself of what he thought might become a burden to him. Besides there had some feeling on the question as to whether the child should be brought up in the Hebrew faith or whether it should be educated in a Christian family. Counsel said the Hebrew Benevolent Society had stipulated, at the time the child was given into their custody, to surrender it to the mother when a demand was made by her. The mother had recently married again, and she was now able to support her boy, and very anxious to have him in her custody.

The Court decided to postpone the matter until the 24th inst., for the purpose of obtaining further testimony.

For the petitioner, Ex-Judge Stuart; for the respondent, Mr. A. R. Dyett.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 13.

Before Judge Garvin.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN A CHILD.

In re. Lizzie Garvin.—This seems to be a family quarrel as to the custody of a little girl, aged between 5 and 6 years, named Lizzie Garvin. A man named Dugan, who holds some official position at the City Prison, is one of the claimants, and a woman in Watts-street, sister-in-law to Dugan, also claims her. Neither of the claimants, however, is related to the waif by any ties of family. The facts of the case seemed to be very much mixed. The Judge called the little girl to him upon the Bench, but the only distinct idea that he could get from her was that she preferred to live with the woman claimant. The latter stated to the Judge that the child's mother, on her dying bed, gave her the little one and asked her to bring it up. The woman solemnly averred in open Court, that, cost what it may, she will carry out the wish of the dying mother. On the other hand, Dugan claims to have a prior right, and boldly charged in Court that his adversary is a woman of the town, and hence is in every way unfit to have the custody of an innocent little girl. Mr. Wm. F. Howe, counsel for Dugan, urged the latter point upon the attention of the Court with much force and eloquence. The Court decided to send the matter to a referee to take testimony as to all the facts, and in the meantime the child is to be placed in the custody of a respectable married lady, sister to the female claimant.

DECISION.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 13.

By Judge Cardozo.

Devoe *vs.* Birch; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—AUG. 13.

THE OAKS-STEINWAY CASE—DECREE OF THE COURT AWARDING THE CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN TO MRS. OAKS.

Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court, Second District, yesterday, gave a decree in the case of Mrs. Oaks, (formerly Mrs. Steinway,) awarding the custody of her children by her first husband to her. Mrs. Oaks will sail immediately for Europe, where the children now are, to obtain possession of the children. The following is the decree:

In the matter of the application of Ernestine H. Oaks for the custody of her infant children.—On reading and filing the petition of Ernestine H. Oaks, the answer and affidavits of William Steinway as respondent, sworn to the 6th day of May, 1868, and the affidavits of Charles Koch and others of Brunswick, in Germany, in support thereof, the reply of the petitioner, Ernestine H. Oaks, supported by the affidavits of N. B. Taylor, Mrs. John E. Robinson, Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, Mrs. Mary E. Couperthwait, Mrs. Maria Miller, and upon the testimony of the following-named witnesses for respondent, viz.: Mrs. Minna Candidus, Mrs. Ellen Stoddard, James Eschwege, Theodore Steinway, Jacob Ziegler, Mrs. Ziegler, Leopold Kohman, John Kothen, Charles F. Treadbar and Henry Steinway, Sr., and upon reading the will and testament of the father of said infants, Henry Steinway, Jr., deceased, and the will of Charles Steinway, inventory of appraisement, final accounting, copartnership articles, release of dower and three deeds, and after hearing G. T. Jenks and James N. Piper, Esqs., of counsel for the petitioner, and Joshua M. Van Cott and James Eschwege, Esqs., of counsel for Wm. Steinway, the respondent, and after due deliberation having been had, it is adjudged that the petitioner, Ernestine H. Oaks, is entitled to the custody of her infant children, Lilian Steinway, Anne Steinway and Clarissa Steinway, and that the provisions of the last will and testament of their said father, the late Henry Steinway, Jr., nominating and appointing Charles and William Steinway guardians of said children, did not give said William Steinway any legal or equitable right to the custody of said children, the same being illegal and ineffectual. And it is further adjudged, and this Court doth hereby award unto the petitioner, Ernestine Oaks, the exclusive custody and possession of her said infant children, and each of them. And the respondent, William Steinway, his attorneys, agents and servants, and each of them, are hereby enjoined and restrained from in any manner interfering with said children or either of them, otherwise than by restoring them to the custody of the petitioner, until the further order of this Court. And the said William Steinway is hereby further ordered and commanded to execute in due form of law, so as to be legal and effectual in Brunswick, Germany, and deliver to the said petitioner, a proper instrument in writing, directing his agent or agents, having the custody of said children, and each of them, on demand to deliver them, and each of them, to their mother the petitioner, Ernestine H. Oaks, and such other directions as shall be necessary and effectual to abrogate any authority given by him under which the custody of said children may by claimed by any person other than said petitioner. And the said William Steinway is hereby commanded and enjoined to refrain from aiding any person or persons in keeping said children from said petitioner in any manner whatsoever, after their mother, the said petitioner, shall have demanded possession of said children. And it is further ordered that in case of any disagreement as to the form or manner of executing any deed or instrument in writing, hereinbefore required to be executed, the parties, or either of them, may apply for settlement of same to any Justice of the Supreme Court of this district, on two days' notice. And it is further ordered that this order shall be without prejudice to any further application respecting the custody, care or tuition of said children, or either of them, by either party.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	1,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st.	91
40,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '65	112⅛	2,000 Alb. & S. 2d M. 7s.	86
		10 Bk. of Commerce	121
7,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109⅛	10 Cent. National	108
		35 Ninth National	109½
10,000 5-20s, C, '64, b4, ex int	110⅞	13 Bank of Republic	120
		24 Del. & Hud. C. ..s10	128
1,000 do	110⅞	200 Pacific Mail	103
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	109⅛	100 do	102¾
		200 do ..bet. call	102⅞
5,000 do	109⅛	100 Bruns. C. L. Co	8½
10,000 U. S. 5s, '71, R	126	200 Cary Improvement	10⅝
500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	109⅛	66 West. U. Tel. bt. call	34
		220 Adams Ex	52
5,000 U. S. 6s, Pac. R. issue	102⅛	60 Mer. U. Ex	24⅛
		100 Hud. River R. ..s60	135¼
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new.	64⅛	100 do	135⅝
1,000 Ga. St. 7s	91⅝	100 Erie R	57⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s., x-c.	74⅝	100 Bost., H. & E	23
4,000 do	74⅝	500 Reading R	91⅞
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	73¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
15,000 do	73½	100 do	85½
10,000 do	73½	220 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	85¼
5,000 do ....2d call	73¼	6 do	85
8,000 do	73	200 Cleve. & Tol.	100⅛
4,000 Missouri St. 6s.	93	200 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	99
5,000 Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs	116½	10 do	100
1,000 Erie 3d M	98½	100 Chi. & R. I. ..s60	111⅛
10,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	95	100 Tol. W. & W. ..s60	51
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M	89½	10 Del., L. & W.	120
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d	98	70 New-Jersey C. R.	120
5,000 Pac. R. 7s, Guar.		200 P. F. W. & C.	108⅝
by State of M	94½	200 Ohio & M. R.	29⅝
6,000 Peninsula 1st M.	91	7 N. Y. & N. H. R. 2d c	145

SECOND BOARD—12:15 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅝	7,000 N. Car. 6s. new.	73
128,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		20,000 do	73⅛
'62	114½	2,000 Vir. St. 6s. new.	
50,000 do	114¾	2d call	54
15,000 5-20s, C, '64	110⅝	4,000 Brook. 6s, W. L.	96
11,000 5-20s, C, '65	112½	100 Pacific M	103
50,000 do	112⅜	50 do ....2d call	103
89,000 5-20s, C., '65, new	109¼	100 Canton Co	47
152,500 U. S. 5s., 10-40s.,		10 West. U. Tel.	33⅞
C	109¾	100 Quicksilver	21⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R.,		20 Del. & Hud. Ca.	128¾
'65, new	109	100 Adams Ex	52½
30,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R.		100 U. S. Ex	44½
'67	109	200 Hud. R. R.	136¾
300,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.,		10 Erie R.	58
'67	109¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	85½
50,000 5-20s, ex C., '68	109½	100 do	85⅝
5,000 Tenn St 6s new	63¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts	87⅞
20,000 do ....2d call	63⅞	200 Mil. & St. P. ..s60	74
15,000 do	64	100 do	75
9,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.		100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83
2d call	64½	500 Tol., W. & W	51
6,000 Missouri 6s	93	12 Dub. & S. C. R.	72½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 U. S. Ex s60	44½	100 P. F. W. & C.	108⅜
300 West. U. Tel	33¾	100 O. & M. R.	29⅝
100 do c	33⅝	100 Pacific Mail	103⅛
1100 N. Y. Cen	128⅛	500 Clev. & Pitts	87⅝
1200 Erie R	57⅛	500 do	87⅜
400 do	57⅛	300 Chic., R. I. & P.	112⅝
200 do c	57⅛	1100 do	112⅛
200 do s3	57	400 Clev. & Tol.	100⅝
200 Mer. U. Ex	24	200 do	100⅛
400 Reading R	91⅝	200 do c	100
200 Mil. & St. P	75⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R	83⅝
300 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅝
100 do s10	83	100 Bost., Hart. & E	23

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Adams Ex	52	100 Hud. R	137
100 U. S. Ex. Co	44½	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100 Mer. U. Ex s10	24	800 Clev. & Tol	100⅛
70 do	24¼	100 Chi., R. I. & Pac.	112⅛
100 West. U. Tel	34	200 Cleve. & Pitts	87⅜
100 do	33⅞	400 do	87⅜
100 do	33⅝	200 Chi. & N. W. b3	83
100 do ....bty	34	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅝
100 do c	33⅞	300 do s3	82⅝
400 N. Y. Cen. R	128⅜	100 do b3	82¾
100 Erie R	57⅛	100 Bos., Hart. & Erie	23
500 do s3	57⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Ex	52	100 Mil. & St. P	75¼
5 Mer. U. Ex	24½	200 do	75⅜
100 Quicksilver	21⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	82¾
200 Pacific Mail b3	103	200 Mich. S. & N. I. ..s3	85⅛
50 West. U. Tel.	33⅞	100 do b3	85½
400 Erie R	57⅜	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	112
100 do b3	57⅜	100 do	111⅞
200 N. Y. Cen	128⅜	100 do b3	111⅞
2100 do	128⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. b3	82¾
900 do	128⅜	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅝
1000 do s3	128	100 Boston W. P.	16½

THURSDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold which left off at 146⅞@147 ₩ cent. firm, last night, advanced to-day to 147⅛@147⅛@147⅛ ₩ cent., fluctuating through the day between these points, and closing firm at 3 o'clock at 147⅛ ₩ cent. The failure of yesterday among the Short sellers to make good their deliveries, and the lower Cable quotations from Europe to-day for 5-20s are said to have caused the present fresh advance in the Gold Room. It certainly has no justification in the low ruling of Exchange, or the immediate supply of the Cash Gold. The latter is so easy that holders are paying from 3 to 4 ₩ cent. interest to carry over their balances. The Standard of Exchange on London to-day is 109⅜ ₩ cent., and most of the sales are made at a concession of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. from this rate. The Opposition California steamer delivered $702,000 in Gold Bars and Gold Coin this morning. Half a million of the amount came in Coin to the Treasury Office.

Money is from 3 to 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, at call, to the Brokers. The dullness of the Stock Exchange in the Railway market confines most of the Money loans of the Street to Government collateral, upon which 3@4 ₩ cent. at call is accepted in preference to all time engagements, Banking or Mercantile, at 5@6 ₩ cent., except for the very shortest prime bills having only 30 @60 days to run.

The Public Funds were fairly active on several descriptions to-day, the January and July 5-20s having the preference, but the market, in the main, was not a strong tone, and some inclination was shown at the close to bear it.

At the Stock Exchange there was a good demand for the Border State Bonds, and at the full prices of yesterday, until the late Boards, when new Tennessees were a fraction lower. The Railway Share market was generally bearish, and no large amount of business was done in either the New-York or Western Roads. It is announced that the injunction applied for to restrain the Michigan Southern Cash Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., due on Saturday next, Aug. 15, has been denied by the Courts. The Dividend will no doubt be promptly paid. In the Afternoon there was less business in Rock Island than yesterday. The Cash Dividend of 10 ₩ cent. will be paid Sept. 1, free of Government tax, and the Stock will be sold Ex-Dividend after 2 o'clock on Saturday next, when the transfers will be closed until after the Dividend.

At the latest Open Board the sales of New-York Central were quite large. A single Broker pressed on sale about 3,000 shares, though without causing the price to fall below 128 ₩ cent. After the late Boards broke up, the Railways were generally dull; the price of Gold firm at 147⅛ ₩ cent. Exchange closed at 109⅜ on London:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	146⅞	147⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	64
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92⅞	93
North Carolina Bonds, old	73¾	73½
New-York Central	128¾	128
Erie Railway	57⅞	57¼
Reading Railway	91¾	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112
Northwest Common	83⅛	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	82¾
Michigan Southern	86	85¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108⅞	108½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87⅝	87¼
Pacific Mail Company	103¼	102¾
St. Paul Preferred	83⅜	82¾
St. Paul Common	75¼	75

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	Oregon W. L., 1881	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	115¾	5 ₩ cent.. reg.. 1871	126
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5 ₩ ct. coup.. 1871	127
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	End. cou., 1871	121
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	110⅝	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	114⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅛	10-40 reg	105⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛	6's Currency	102⅜
5-20 coup., 1868	109¼		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L	108	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. Coupon B'y L	108	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	103	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., 1868	64½
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	64⅛
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	64
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	95	Virginia 6s., ex c	55
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876	95	Virginia 6s., n. b	54
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	Georgia 6s	79
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds.	91⅝
Ill. Canal bds., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	74½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	73¾
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	93
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	93
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	96½	California 7s	133
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s, L'ge bds.	133
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	East River	100
Merchants'	121	Nassau	107
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	121
America	143	Corn Exchange	126
Phenix	107	Continental	102¾
Leather Manuf's	175	Commonwealth	115
State of New-York	115	Park	151
Commerce	120½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100½
Ocean	108	Central National	108
American Exchange	120	Fourth National	105½
Bank of the Republic	120	Ninth National	109½
Bank of N. America	109	Tenth National	100
Irving	110	Oriental	135
Metropolitan	136		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	92	Gal. & Chi. Ex	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Morris & Essex 1st M	100½
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97½	Morris & Essex 2d M	89½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M., '75	100	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	101
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	104
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M	111¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M	96
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alton 1st M	101
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Chic. & Alton Inc	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	95
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Tol. & W. 1st M	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102½
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7 3-10.	95½
Tol. & W. 2d Mort	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	93
Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	87
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	90
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94½
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77		

One of our oldest and most esteemed friends in Wall-street communicates the following in reference to the establishment of a new banking firm in New-Orleans, preliminary to the ensuing business season, which promises to be one of decided activity:

"A very influential banking-house has lately been established in New-Orleans, under the firm of J. L. LEVY & SALOMON, and with connections, we learn, with the affluent firm of P. SPEYER, of this City, London, Frankfort and Paris. Mr. SALOMON is one of the most popular men of New-Orleans, and has filled there various public offices of trust and responsibility. With large capital and a numerous circle of friends, and well-known business capacity, the opening of such a banking-house at the South, at the present time, should be considered most desirable."

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in August:

1868	$95,500
1867	70,179
Increase	$25,321

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in August:

1868	$68,342
1867	75,025
Decrease	$6,683

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the first week in August, were:

1868	$108,000
1867	84,726
Increase	$23,275

This Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₩ cent. upon both classes of their Stock, free of Government tax.

The *Bulls* of the Gold Room appear to have enlisted in their cause a number of our good neighbors of the morning and evening Press. One of the latter indulges in the following safe remarks as to the prospects of our Bonds returning from Europe:

"It is known that a large amount of Government Bonds have been shipped by the German bankers during the last month, principally on speculative account, and that bills drawn against these Bonds have been used to depress the rates of Exchange below the point at which there is a profit in exporting Gold. It is now *seriously apprehended* that these exports have been ill-timed, and that an early return of the Bonds, or a large portion of them, is probable. This consideration gives a firm undertone to the Gold market."

It would be interesting to know what inducements, other than profit or speculation, our German Bankers, or any other class of operators in United States 5-20s, have to buy and transmit them abroad. Of late it is notorious that, relatively, our Bonds have ruled higher abroad than at home, the price of Gold and rates of Exchange being considered. This higher ruling not only affords a handsome profit on the ordinary rates of Exchange, but it pays to sell bills against the Bonds "below the point at which there is a profit in exporting Gold." That the early return of these Bonds, "or a large portion of them, is probable," is a suggestion so wholly gratuitous as to demand no immediate criticism. The serious apprehension referred to is evidently an emanation of the "Bull ring" in the Gold Room.

The *Handel's Zeitung*, German Banking and Mercantile paper of this City, for circulation in Europe, has the following editorial reference to-day to the representative in New-York in one of the eminent Continental houses:

"With regret, or rather with well-founded indignation, our German citizens see one of their number, whose high position in the financial world should impose upon him the duty to guard the interests of his countrymen, and who, notwithstanding the shameful platform of the Democratic Party, continues to act as one of its leaders. Representative of the first and wealthiest banking house in the world, and standard bearer of repudiation! How can such contradictory functions be united in the same person, who lays claim to public esteem and confidence, and who, not longer than a year ago, bitterly reproached the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania for the same wrong which he tacitly sanctions to-day. Ambition cannot palliate such inexplicable conduct in a man, whose name enjoys a high reputation at all European Exchanges, and we write these lines only to caution our foreign readers, lest his sanction might induce them to judge too leniently of a platform which merits no sympathy."

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Fort Wayne Company during the month of July ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the first seven months of fiscal year, as compared with the same period of the year 1867:

	1868.	1867.
From freight	$347,622	$322,253
From passengers	189,851	186,827
From express matter	18,451	8,669
From mail	7,825	7,825
From rent of railway	7,083	7,083
From miscellaneous	1,000	4,721
Total	$571,833	$537,381
Expenses	364,877	367,842
Net earnings	$206,956	$169,539
Earnings from Jan. 1 to July 31	$4,354,086	$3,917,746
Expenses from Jan. 1 to July 31	2,790,159	2,824,827
Net earnings for 7 months	$1,563,926	$1,092,918

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,301,457; payments, $673,583 94; balance, $81,344,115 13. The receipts include for Customs, $496,000; for Gold Notes, $61,000.

The suspension of payments, to-day, by a respectable Stock and Western Exchange firm, in Wall-street, is reported this afternoon. The house was established here about two years since, as from Iowa, and one of the concern has been, we believe, an active member of the Open Board of Brokers.

The Four per cent. semi-annual dividend of the New York Central Railroad is payable, free of the U. S. Income tax, on and after Thursday next, Aug. 20. The dividends payable in this City will be disbursed through the banking-house of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD—Principal repayable also in coin. The First Mortgage Thirty-Year Coupon Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to a limited extent at 103, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. At this rate they yield an income of *nearly nine per cent. upon the investment*, and have the strongest guarantees of safety, reliability, and market estimation. The Bonds are already favorably known here and in Europe, and possess *attractions and advantages over any Securities now offered.*

They represent the first claim upon the Western and most productive half of the National Pacific Railroad Line now rapidly approaching completion. The earnings upon the 190 miles in operation in July were over $260,000 in gold, and the net profits, after deducting operating expenses for the current year, are estimated at three times the annual interest liabilities thereupon.

For sale by FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

27th-st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 9th-av., 14x98.9 .... $5,500
39th-st., s. s., 23 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.6x75.6 50
53d-st., n. s., 231.3 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5 19,000
62d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 62.7x95.8 16,500
77th-st., n. s., 344 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x102.2 1,500
106th-st., n. s. cor. of 10th-av., 201.10x225 .... nom.
123d-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x87.4x11.2x8.6½. 1,800
129th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.6x99.11 13,500
1st-av., w. s., 126.11½ ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1⅜x100 1,910
2d-av., e. s., 134.9 ft. n. of Houston-st., 107x100.5 17,000
5th-av., n. w. corner of 13th-st., 51.7½x100 130,000
Bartal estate, lot No. 18, 25x99.11 10,000
Grand-st., s. s., 52.5 ft. e. of Elm-st., 17.6x55.2 8,000
Goerck-st., No. 8 5,500
Manhattan-st., n. s., 311 ft. w. of 10th-av., 24x100 6,500

Leases Recorded.

Chatham-st., No. 105, basement, 3 years, per year $500
Greenwich-place, map, lot No. 81, 21 years, per year 240
Jay-st., No. 11, h. and l., 3 years, per year 800
Spring-st., No. 19, first floor, 4 years, per year 700
130th-st., corner of Old King's Bridge road, 3 years, per year 144

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cedar-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Evergreen-av., 50x97.6 .... $350
Conselyea-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100 700
Moore-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 5x100 2,000
Newell-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Meserole-st., 25x100 1,200
Remsen-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100 2,600
Van Buren-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x96.8 7,600
Walworth-st., w. s., 430 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100 4,700
Warren-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of Smith-st., 20.10x100 2,050
South 2d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-st., 25x120 4,506
3d-place, s. s., 234.6 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x133.5 3,000
5th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South. 2nd-st., 20x68.8 1,500
12th-st., e. s., 292 ft. n. of 3d-av., 25x100 1,000
19th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100 2,700
DeKalb-av., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100 4,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 237 ft. w. of Broadway, 21x100 5,075
Wythe-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 40x150 2,000

Flatbush.

Section 7 on the E. Evans' map $17,600

Lease.

Court and Jeralemon sts., s. w. corner, 4th story, 5 years per year $250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Chester Hill—Eastchester.

Union-place and Elm-st., n. w. cor., lot No. 104, 100x145 } $1,050
Prospect-av., s. s., lot No. 98, 100x145 }
Elm-place, n. s., lots Nos. 102, 103, 145x200 } 1,400
Fulton-av., e. s., lot No. 87, 100x125 }

Mount Kisco.

House and 1½ acres, Carpenter-av., e. s., P. Y. Carpenter $12,375

Hastings-upon-Hudson.

Washington-av., e. s., adj. Railroad, 20x57 .... $1,000

Melrose South—Morrisania.

Springfield-st., s. s., east ½ lot No. 540, 25x100 .... $500

Sing Sing.

Broadway, e. s., lot No. 4, Purdy prop., adj. Sing Sing Kill, 30x122 .... $160

West Farms.

Mott-st., s. s., lot No. 53, Upper Morrisania, 25x108 .... $1,600

Unionport—Westchester.

3d-st., s. s., lot No. 24, Ann Stephens, ¼ acre $250

QUEENS COUNTY.

Oyster Bay.

Road from Mannitto Hill to Hicksville, s. s., adj. Margot, 10 acres $1,150
Whitsen's-lane, s. s., ½ acre, with buildings adj. Laubenberger 800
Bethpage Road, s. s., adj. Bolson's, 14 acres 1,800

Jamaica.

Madison-st., w. s., lots Nos. 181 to 200, 25x100 each $820

Hyde Park.

Lot No. 13, 10 acres, with buildings, lease 5 years, per year $70

NEW JERSEY.

Newark.

Washington-st. and ——, s. e. cor., F. W. Gerth property, 26x160 .... $9,000
Tompkin's Point Road, w. s., 182x523 1,500
West-st., e. s., J. B. Pinner's, 79x262 2,212
Warwick-st., n. s., 97 ft. from Pacific-st., 50x95 1,050
Thomas Richards' property, 100 ft. wide, for Newark and New-York Railroad Company 830

Orange.

Parrow-st., w. s., 134 ft. from Centre-st., Tichenoe's, 75x120 .... $1,500
Oakwood-place, w. s., Wilson & Long's property, 100x150 2,175

Belleville.

Clinton-st., w. s., 100 ft. from William-st., 30x78 .... $110
William and Washington sts., n. w. cor., 55x160 1,500

Clinton.

Springfield-turnpike, s. s., D. Y. Rhodes' property, 25x— $2,100

Bloomfield.

Grove-st., w. s., 200 ft. from Belleville-av., 67x100 .... $625
A. Morris' mill-race, e. s., 6½ acres 684

Jersey City.

Erie-st., bet. South 7th and South 8th sts., lot No. 21, 25x100 .... $2,500
Wayne-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Colgate-st., 75x100 2,250
Wayne-st., s. s., 200 ft. n. of Colgate-st., 100x100 3,000
Prospect-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of North 1st-st., 25x100 3,500
South 1st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Monmouth-st., 16.8x50 4,000

Hoboken.

Garden-st., w. s., 99 ft. s. of 8th-st., 6 in. x100 ft $50
Lot Nos. 9 to 26 inclusive, block No. 64, Coster est. 4,000

North Bergen.

Dalytown road, w. s., lots Nos. 666 to 669, 100x100 .... $500

Hudson City.

South-st., s. s., lots Nos. 50, 51, block No. 6, City map, 50x100 .... $1,200
Summit-av. and South-st., n. e. cor., 32x100 800
Scott-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Summit-av., 100x100 2,000
Summit-av., lot No. 24, block No. 2, 25x100 680

Bergen.

Pine-st., s. e. s., 175 ft. n. e. of Lafayette-st., 25x86 .... $750

Kearney.

Passaic-av., w. s., at intersection of Simons' dock, lot 46x50 .... $1,200

Bayonne.

Av. D and 5th-st., n. w. cor., 328x297 .... $8,250

GENERAL MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	1	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,787	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	80	Pork, bbls.	25
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	278
Wheat, bushels	310	Lard, pkgs	....
Corn, bushels	139,420	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	50
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	224
Oats, bushels	37,035	Petroleum, bbls	1,644

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $8 37@$8 50 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The main inquiry has been for Rio; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady in price and in more active demand, chiefly for Spring; sales have been made of 2,401 bales, including 2,323 bales to spinners and 78 bales to speculators.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	20	20½	20½@21½
Good Ordinary, ₩ lb	24	24½	24½@25
Low Middling, ₩ lb	27	27½	27½@28
Middling, ₩ lb	29½	29½	30 @30½
Good Middling, ₩ lb	32	32½	32½@33

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Exports thus far this week	1,223
Receipts last week	3,333
Receipts preceding week	5,901
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	390,925
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	615,769
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,014
Exports since Sept. 1	369,845
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	42,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,189,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,871,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,536,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	60,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	115,000

EGGS—Have been quiet at reduced prices. Quotations are for "loss off." We quote: Jersey, Extra brands, 26c @27c.; State and Pennsylvania, 26c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@24c.; Western by express, 23c. @24c.; Canada, 24c.@25c. ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Peaches do not improve in quality, many lots being sent forward so green as to decay before ripening. Our quotations are for good sound fruit, anything not up in quality sells at a wide range below. We quote: Pears, Bartlett, ₩ crate, $10@$15; Pears, good, ₩ bbl., $7@$8; Pears, common, ₩ bbl., $5@$6; Peaches, Delaware, ₩ crate, $6@$7 50; Peaches, New-Jersey, ₩ crate, $4@$5; Peaches, common, ₩ crate, $1@$3; Apples, Southern, ₩ bbl., $3@$5 50; Whortleberries, ₩ bushel, $3 50@$5; Blackberries, Lawton, ₩ quart, 35c.@40c.; Blackberries, common, ₩ quart, 20c.@25c.; Watermelons, ₩ 100, $15@$40; Nutmeg melons, ₩ bbl., $3 50@$4; Grapes, Charleston, ₩ lb., 12c.@15c. Apples are moderately active, and prices are firm at an advance. Peaches are quiet, with a light stock on the market. Berries are nominal. We quote dried fruit thus: New Apples, State, 9½c.@10½c.; New Apples, Western, 8c.@8½c.; New Apples, Southern, 3½c.@5c.; Peaches, Southern, 19c. @21c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 12c.@13c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 9c.@10c.; Blackberries, 13c.@14c., ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request and rather depressed in price, especially old Flour, and the medium and better grades of fresh ground Flour, the inquiry for which has been quite limited to-day, while the offerings have been more liberal. The main business was in fresh ground low grades, which were not plenty, and which were quoted comparatively steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40 @$8 40; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $8 30@$9 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $9 70@$10 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $9@$9 80 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40@$8 40
Extra State	8 30@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	9 05@9 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 25@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 bbls. at $9 30@$10 65 for very poor to fair, and $10 65@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is in better request at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $1050@$12 50 as extremes, for Extras ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $7 90@$10 75 for common to choice ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 65@$6 for Western, $5 25 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 650 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at rather firmer prices for desirable lots of Winter, but at easier rates for Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,800 bushels, including old and new White Canada at $2 48@$2 85; White Michigan at $2 90; Red and Amber Western (Winter,) at $2 37@$2 50; White Southern at $2 75; New Amber do. at $2 55@$2 65, ₩ bushel. Corn has been decidedly firmer on a more active market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 234,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 17½, for unsound, heated and damp; $1 18@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice sound new Mixed Western; $1 20 for old do. in store; $1 22@ $1 23 for Yellow Western; $1 27@$1 29 for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye has been purchased in small lots, $1 85@$1 90 ₩ bushel; market quiet. Nothing really new in Barley, Malt or Peas. Oats have been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been confined to 39,000 bushels Western at 82½c.@82¾c. afloat, and 81½c.@82½c., closing at 81½c. in store, ₩ bushel. Beans are quiet and unchanged. A few sales only are noted to the retail trade at $5 50 ₩ bushel for State, and $4 25 for German. We quote: Beans, Marrows, prime new, $5@$5 50; Beans, Mediums, prime new, $4 50 @$5; Beans, California, $4@$4 25; Beans, Canada, in bond, $1 60@$1 65 ₩ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 12, 1868:

Corn—Fred. Barnard, Buffalo; Mahopac, Buffalo; J. E. Austin, Buffalo; L. M. Norton, Buffalo; D. W. Lamoreaux, Buffalo; Senator Wade, Oswego; Mary Powell, Buffalo; M. P. Bush, Oswego; Indianola, Oswego; John Pease, Jr., Buffalo; American Hero, Oswego; Capitola, Oswego; Chas. C. Mattoon, Oswego; E. J. Vickery, Oswego; Meteor, Buffalo.

Lumber—E. Bundy, Oswego; Adelia M. Newcomb, Buffalo; Siroc, Oswego; Abe Lincoln, Olean; Wm. Sanborn, Rome; Chas. H. Clute, Buffalo; J. N. Scatchard, Buffalo; David Pike, Rome; Chas. Cook, Boonville; M. Traffarn, Boonville; Four Sisters, Oswego; T. R. Wright, Oswego; Kitty Yoemans, Oswego; A. B. Archibald, Mt. Morris; G. N. Perry, Olean; A. A. Dodge, Oswego; Clinton Stevens, Oswego; Two Brothers, Tonawanda; Job, Oswego.

Staves—L. Z. Peck, Buffalo; John Tubbs, Buffalo; A. M. Baker, Buffalo.

Petroleum—Lockport, Buffalo; Wm. Cany, Buffalo; Chas. J. Mann, Buffalo.

Malt, &c.—F. C. Reid, Montezuma.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 6, Corning; Geo. Banks, Buffalo; Alice Rose, Geneva.

Flour—Sarah Jane, Phœnix.

Shipstuff—H. B. Wilcox, Oswego.

The *Argus* also publishes the following statement of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in August, in the years 1867 and 1868:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	10,700	30,400	8 0 400	5,000
1868	5,500	80,900	91,100	....
	Decrease 5,200	Inc. 50,500	Inc. 41,700	Dec. 5,000

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 8th inst., inclusive, during the years 1867 and 1868, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1867	64,700	316,400	5,682,700	35,100
1868	121,400	5,073,900	8,226,000	326,500
	Increase 56,700	Inc. 4,757,500	Inc. 2,543,300	Inc. 291,400

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 1,208,200 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of August, in the years indicated:

Canal opened.	1868. May 1.	1867. May 6.	1866. May 8.
Flour, bbls	114,400	64,700	121,400
Wheat, bush	1,499,500	316,400	5,073,900
Corn, bush	11,435,600	5,682,700	8,226,000
Barley, bush	105,300	35,100	326,500
Oats, bush	4,194,000	1,646,200	4,359,200
Rye, bush	473,000	126,200	159,600
Malt, bush	122,900	116,700	233,300
Beef, bbls	100	....	700
Pork, bbls	7	523	104
Bacon, lbs	....	34,400	....
Butter, lbs	40,000	19,400	2,700
Lard, lbs	57,000	378,600	285,700
Cheese, lbs	130,500	112,100	272,900
Wool, lbs	127,500	73,600	46,500

HAY—North River Bale (old crop) continues in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. New is in request at 60c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs. The following have been the recent shipments of Hay to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow: Steamers *Colorado*, 804 bales; *City of London*, 496 do; *Wm. Penn*, 200 do; *Colombia*, 120 do; *Louisiana*, 877 do. Total, 2,458 bales.

HOPS—have been inactive, but steady, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c. @30c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c. Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c. Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c. Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues dull at about former rates, including Porto Rico at 46c.@68c.; Cuba at 30c.@52c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 82½c.@ 90c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 85@$8, ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75; Pitch at $3 37½ ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in pretty fair demand, including Crude Whale at 79c.@81c.; Bleached Whale at 88c.@ 90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 80@$1 85; Unbleached Whale at $2 12@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35 @$2 40 ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in quite moderate request at 16½c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls.; 32½c.@35½c. for Refined in bond, ₩ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are arriving more freely, and prices are lower. We quote: New Long Island Potatoes, $3@$4; New-Jersey, $3@$4 ₩ bbl.; New-Jersey Onions, $6 50@$7 ₩ bbl.; Onions, $6@ $8 ₩ 100 bunches; Tomatoes, $1@$1 25 ₩ crate; Cucumbers, 50c.@75c. ₩ 100; String Beans, $5@$6 ₩ bbl.; Marrow Squash, $2 ₩ bbl.; Cabbages, Norfolk, $6@$8 ₩ 100; Turnips, $1@$1 50 ₩ bbl.; Beets, $5@$6 ₩ 100 bunches; Green Corn, 75c.@$1 ₩ 100.

POULTRY—Live Poultry is in better supply and moderate demand at easier prices, including Turkeys, at 25c.@26c.; Fowls, 24c.@25c., ₩ lb.; Geese, $1 25@$1 75 ₩ pair; Ducks, 62c.@$1 ₩ pair; Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 ₩ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $28 70@$28 85, closing at $28 75, cash, for New Western Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for old Mess; $24@$24 50 for Prime Mess, and $23@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, October delivery, seller's option, on private terms. Cut Meats continue scarce and in request at uniform rates; sales equal to 220 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14½c. for Shoulders; 19½c. @21c. for bagged Hams, and 20c.@21c. for Smoked Hams, in tight packages, ₩ lb. Bacon is inactive but firm; sales were reported of equal to 65 boxes at 17c.@17½c. for Stretford and Stafford, ₩ lb. Lard has been in fair request at very firm and buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 tcs. and bbls. at 18c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 18¾c.@ 18⅞c. for prime to choice steam, ₩ lb. Beef is in better demand at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@ $24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 480 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including interior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at $26@$32 50 for State and Western ₩ bbl. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day, are 8,458 packages, which are quite light and barely sufficient for ordinary local wants, notwithstanding which the market has ruled dull and heavy, and without sufficient current to trade to absorb the limited supplies. Dairymen generally, are this season speculators on the future of the market, which places the trade in a most unhealthy and dangerous condition. In the face of a very large crop, Butter is held far above any legitimate demand, and an immense accumulation is going on, which, when once moved to market, bids fair to depress prices to the opposite extreme, and cause one more unnecessary wreck to the dairy interests. The market is now being fed with barely sufficient supplies, in order to weakly sustain an unhealthy market at present quotations, while the aggregation of stock in the country must sweep everything before it if continued much longer. Our quotations are unchanged.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₩ lb	35 @45
Pennsylvania, ₩ lb., fresh pails	35 @45
State, firkins, ₩ lb	38 @40
State, half-firkin tubs, ₩ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	34 @38
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb	30 @32
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb	28 @30
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	30 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb	28 @32
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ₩ lb	34 @38

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 67,083 boxes. The increased activity for export noted in our last report has continued throughout the present week, and the entire heavy receipt has been absorbed, and an average advance of ½c. ₩ lb. established over last week's quotations. It will be well for the factory interest to note that the present demand pays them large profits, and that the wisest course to pursue is to fairly meet the requirements of trade, and not hold stock subject to loss and waste and the uncertainties of the future. An accumulation in the country must inevitably depress prices in this market, and a consumptive demand for a perishable commodity, once passed, cannot be regained. The market closes with great firmness at our quotations.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SEED—Calcutta Linseed has been in more demand at $2 18@$2 20, gold, ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14½c., and 138 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request and firm at from 13½c.@ 14c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 58,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c. @12¾c.; 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@19½c., and 38,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet to-day at 67½c. in bond ₩ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull. For Liverpool the engagements included 4,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 25s. ₩ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st.
TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A fire occurred in Lisbon on Wednesday night in a newly-arrived cargo of cotton in the public stores. Large quantities of cotton and other valuable articles were destroyed. The loss is estimated at £100,000.

A Liverpool dispatch reports the loss at sea of the British ship *Brian Boroihme*, which left Dublin about the 1st inst. for Quebec. Capt. McLEA and the first mate are believed to be the only persons saved.

The first execution under the new law regulating capital punishment in England took place yesterday. MAIDSTONE WELLS, 18 years of age, was hung in the prison-yard for the murder of a railway-station master. The execution was witnessed by only the necessary officers, and three or four private citizens.

Armed insurgents have again made their appearance in Aragon, and troops have been sent to disperse them.

Another battle is reported to have been fought between the Turks and the Cretans, resulting in the defeat of the Turks.

All the members of the Brazilian Cabinet recently tendered their resignations to the Emperor. A new Cabinet was formed immediately, with Viscount ITABORAHY as Prime Minister.

GENERAL.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Macon College, held on the 10th inst., Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., was unanimously elected President of that institution; and it was determined to open the College at Ashland on the 1st of September.

The mechanics and laborers who were in Government employ at Rock Island, and who struck two weeks since, on the promulgation of Secretary SCHOFIELD's order that only eight hours' pay was to be given for eight hours' work, are gradually returning to their work. Large numbers of them have called upon Gen. RODMAN and asked to be reinstated in their situations. In most instances they were received back again. A few who committed an assault upon one of the workmen who refused to strike, have been rejected.

The Chicago Common Council has appropriated $25,000 to aid in the establishment of a Polytechnic School in that city.

The twenty-ninth session of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Church for the Indiana District, which includes Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, convened in Detroit yesterday, Bishop J. B. CAMPBELL presiding.

It is stated that diptheria is very prevalent and fatal in Columbia County. A young man residing in Bridgeport, Conn., was sent for ten days ago to attend the funeral of two of his sisters in that county, and since he has been there two of his brothers have died. His mother is now dangerously sick with the same terrible malady.

It has been stated by telegraph that Rev. CHARLES EGAN, a Catholic clergyman at Augusta, Me., has been indicted by the Grand Jury of that county for slander. A paper published in that city gives a report that there were traced to him anonymous communications to the War Department implicating Col. BUEL and Major GILBRETH, of the United States Arsenal, and Dr. BRICKETT, the Surgeon of the post, in transactions of a fraudulent character. The charges were investigated by the proper authorities and dismissed by them as without foundation, and the matter was then brought by the aggrieved parties before the Grand Jury for action, with the above result.

Gov. BAKER and Senator HENDRICKS have agreed upon a series of joint discussions, commencing about the 10th of September. Gov. BAKER sent the challenge.

The New-Hampshire militia are to hold a muster in Concord on the 8th, 9th and 10th of September.

Gen. MICHLER, Commissioner of the Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, is pushing forward the work of repairing the Long Bridge with his accustomed energy, and a large force of mechanics and laborers, under the direction of Major T. LUBEY, are engaged in the repairs. It is expected to have the bridge so far executed by the early part of September as to permit of travel by country wagons and teams generally. The structure is to be thoroughly overhauled, and a modern designed draw is to be built on the Washington side, the entire work on the bridge to be finished by the middle of October.

A Republican mass meeting was held in Lafayette, N. J., last evening, which was addressed by Mr. BLAIR, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, HORACE GREELEY and others.

The First National Bank of Bennington, Vt., which was robbed on Saturday night, is located in a private house, as the new bank building is not completed, and the funds are kept in a Lillie safe as there is no vault. The burglars picked one lock of the safe, but could not pick the second, which would have given them $10,000 in addition to what they secured. The bank loses $12,000, E. A. COBB, the Cashier, $3,500, and L. CHANDLER about $4,000. No clue has yet been obtained to the burglars.

The $36,000 in Government bonds which were stolen from the Aquidneck Bank at Newport, R. I., in November last, have been recovered.

Dr. DIO LEWIS has built two or three stories of wood on the top of five or six of brick, which make up his residence on Beacon-street, and some of the Boston people say that it looks like an attempt to fence in Mr. BOUTWELL's hole in the sky.

W. W. REA, in Providence Neighborhood, Mecklenburg County, N. C., killed his wife on Friday morning last by striking her on the head with a gun. The parties were married some twelve or fifteen years ago, but in consequence of bad treatment Mrs. REA obtained a divorce about two years ago. She was much respected in the neighborhood. The murderer has been arrested and confined in Mecklenburg jail.

Rev. Dr. MARK HOPKINS writes this little note to correct a misstatement: "You state in your paper that I have expressed my intention of resigning the Presidency of Williams College at a specified time. I am not aware of having expressed any such intention. It is my intention to resign when it shall seem to me best."

Gen. GRANT will visit Dubuque, Iowa, next week.

A Wisconsin paper learns from what it considers a reliable source, that Senator DOOLITTLE will be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District of that State.

The cattle plague broke out in a herd of Western cattle at Taunton, Mass., on Sunday, and after being examined by the Board of Health, they were killed.

The Providence *Journal* says there is a gentleman, well known in Newport, who has been married four times, and who has never been a widower over six weeks at any one time.

JOHN W. KEIGHTLY, the Democratic candidate for Congress in an Indiana District, challenged Gen. COBURN, the Republican candidate, to stump the district with him, but he now finds that he is too sick to enter into the contest, although he is well enough to speak almost every night at open air meetings.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an act was passed providing for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and record the claims of citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, for damages incurred by the rebel invasion of 1863, either through the public enemy or the appropriation of property by the Union army. Thus far the Commissioners have visited but three counties—Perry, Bedford and Fulton—in which the damage was much less than in the remaining four. In Perry County the losses will amount to but $2,000. In Bedford County there are fifty claimants, whose damages amount to $5,000. In Fulton County, which was most exposed, there are one hundred and thirty claimants, whose damages will reach at least $40,000, exclusive of the loss by a certain party of one hundred and seventy-two fat cattle.

The Association for the advancement of Science, which has been in session in Chicago, finally adjourned on Wednesday. Its next meeting is to be held in Salem, Mass., Aug. 13, 1869. The following officers were elected: President, Col. JOHN W. FOSTER, Chicago; Vice-President, Professor OGDEN N. REED, of Columbia College, New-York; General Secretary, Professor J. O. MARSH, of New-Haven; Treasurer, Professor E. LYNN, of Philadelphia.

Commodore THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE, who, since January, 1866, has been in command of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has been relieved, and is to be succeeded by Commodore JOHN B. MARCHAND. Commodore SELFRIDGE is on the retired list. He has been in the service since the year 1818, and was last at sea in 1862.

The German boy, MAX KLINGER, who murdered his uncle and tried to kill his aunt, in St. Louis, was sentenced yesterday to be hanged on the 6th of October. He received the sentence without a word or any show of emotion. A motion for a new trial was previously overruled.

The contest for the belt by the members of the Atlanta Boat Club, of this City, yesterday, was won by Dr. WITHERS. The doctor held the belt last year.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, and reports were made upon the condition of the slaughter-houses of the City and suburbs. Measures were taken for cleansing all those that required it.

Cotton was more active at steady prices yesterday. Flour and Wheat were moderately dealt in at irregular and generally drooping prices. Corn was in very brisk demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel. Oats and Pork were dull and declining. Lard was in fair request and very firm. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull.

Practical Difficulties—Information Required.

The Southern malcontents demand of the Northern Democrats a more emphatic avowal of the purposes to which the policy of the party clearly leads. Here is a policy of revolution, so declared by the minor candidate, but which the major one, with characteristic hypocrisy, tries hard to cloak as a policy of peace. And here are traveling orators, and zealous journalists, and obliging biographers, all busy attempting to explain away the obnoxious features of the platform. Their course is as paltry as it is dishonest, and the fierce spirits of the South heap scorn on the whole proceeding. The Charleston *Mercury* lashes its "weak-kneed" brethren as so many Pharisees, who for a pretence talk of lawful remedies. And the Louisville *Journal* calls upon the party to "exhibit the courage of its opinions" and dare the consequences. "FRANK BLAIR's tone," declares the *Journal*, "is the true one. It is resonant with truth and heart and faith and zeal and sense." The Kentuckian might have added that it is the only one which the party can maintain without trampling under foot the resolve of the Convention.

The dishonesty has, however, infected South Carolina, and the Charleston oracle may find subjects for its malediction without leaving home. "FRANK BLAIR's tone" simply means revolution. It imposes on the President-elect the duty of using his power as Commander-in-Chief to destroy the new Governments, and by sheer force to reëstablish white supremacy in State concerns. It supersedes the slow processes of appeal to courts, and dispenses with trials of strength at the polls. In this aspect it is intelligible. The country knows what is to be expected if SEYMOUR and BLAIR carry the day. There would be no room for controversy about it if the party had but "the courage of its opinions."

But there is backing-down where it might have been least looked for. WADE HAMPTON, frightened by the reverberation of his own threats, has undertaken to explain them away, and he has got a South Carolina Convention to help him. What the Democracy hope for, we are told, is "that constitutional agencies and peaceful instrumentalities may bring to [them] the relief [they] seek and the reforms [they] demand." Assuredly this is not "FRANK BLAIR's tone." It is not the tone of the New-York Convention. It is not the tone of WADE HAMPTON in Union-square. What does it promise and how will it work? We ask the Hotspurs of the South for an explanation.

For instance, does the South Carolina Convention intend that Mr. SEYMOUR—should he happen to be elected—shall continue the recognition of the new Governments which Mr. JOHNSON, in obedience to the law, has just instituted? Do Mr. WADE HAMPTON and his friends commit themselves in good faith to a course involving an acknowledgment of the new Legislatures and their officials, and their authority, pending the action of the Supreme Court, on any case that may be carried to it? And if the Court decide, as we believe it would, that the new Governments are valid under the action of Congress, are these South Carolina Democrats prepared to abide the decision, and to accept negro suffrage as an accomplished fact, to be disturbed only by means and modes prescribed in the new Constitution? In a word, are they prepared to agitate for changes under and within the law, instead of employing the summary and violent measures advocated by FRANK BLAIR? If these queries be answered affirmatively, we shall receive WADE HAMPTON's disclaimer, and confess that the Southern Democracy may after all desire to be peaceful in its pursuit of reforms. If answered otherwise, there will be no escape from the conclusion that the South Carolina Convention and its leader are paltering with words and principles in a manner not creditable to their candor or their courage.

A Weak Point in the Democratic Position.

The evening Democratic journal of this City has nothing but contempt for those members of its party who separated from it during the war, and now oppose the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The feeling is probably natural, and is certainly reciprocal. The dislike of a powerful element whose continued severance is a rebuke to the party policy, has a counterpart in the distrust with which War Democrats regard its present leaders.

The accumulating evidence of the refusal of the War Democracy to support the platform and the nominees of the New-York Convention, is the best answer to the boasting of the party Press. Before the Convention, it was admitted that the only hope of success rested upon the ability of the party to regain lost votes, and to acquire the votes of moderate men not hitherto associated with it. In other words, it has confessed that without the help of War Democrats and Conservative Republicans, the Democratic ticket could not be elected. The statement was positive, and so obviously true, that it passed unchallenged. Its realization, however, is now impossible. Not a single Conservative Republican has raised his voice in favor of SEYMOUR; on the contrary, the entire force of moderate Republicans is heartily enlisted under the Grant banner. And the War Democrats are moving in the same direction. The New-York nomination disgusted them. They discovered that they must choose between repudiation of their loyal record and repudiation of the party action; and they are deciding as consistent men only can. The earliest murmurs of discontent came from California, and were echoed in Maine. Maryland invests them with organized authority, and in this City they will soon assume definite and practical form. The feeling they express is universal, and its result will be fatal to the only tangible ground of confidence of which the Democratic organs have ventured to boast.

The prospect is not improved by the alliance of BLAIR and HANCOCK. The former has simply performed a somersault, and is trying to undo as a politician the work he helped to do as a soldier. HANCOCK, again, after having been entrapped by partisan flattery, operating on unwise ambition, has disappeared from an arena which he never should have entered. It is known, however, that the disappointment he felt personally was exceeded by the disgust which the preference of the Convention awakened within him. And as it is with HANCOCK, so it is generally with the War Democrats who have not yet openly espoused the cause of GRANT. They are indifferent and hesitating, the open question being whether they shall remain passive or swell the Republican ranks.

No amount of support which the Democracy can obtain at the South will compensate for the loss of those Northern elements of strength on which its shrewdest calculators relied. They proclaimed dependence on dissatisfied Republicans and alienated Democrats, and they will obtain neither.

The North German Government and the Protection of Emigrants.

According to the *Weser Gazette*, a good authority on the subject, the Government of the North German Confederation is about to invite the coöperation of this and other Governments in settling the basis of an international law for the proper protection of emigrants while on the high seas. It is a question in the settlement of which no difficulty need be apprehended, and on which no selfish interest, except that of a few—a very few, we are happy to say—over-greedy shipowners can be found to militate against the dictates of common humanity. It is true that since the establishment of the numerous lines of well-appointed steamships that now ply between this port and those of England, Ireland and Germany, by far the greater number of emigrants who seek our shores are fed with wholesome food, decently accommodated, and placed under proper medical supervision while on the voyage. The large steamship companies whose vessels convey emigrants have all a reputation at stake, and an amenability to the force of public opinion that effectually secures decent treatment for all forward passengers. The measures taken here last year to inflict the proper penalties in instances where the lawful number of steerage passengers had been exceeded, have had their result, as we do not hear of the recurrence of any cases of the kind during the present season.

But the experience of last Fall and Winter shows how urgently more stringent regulations are required in order to insure proper attention being paid to the safety and comfort of emigrants who are induced, either for the sake of a nominal saving in money, or through simple ignornce, to take their passage in sailing vessels. It will be recollected that toward the close of last year, vessel after vessel arrived here from German ports, with dismal records of deaths from cholera and fever. In the majority of these cases it appeared that the wretched passengers had been huddled together, men, women and children, on orlop decks, in unventilated holds, badly and insufficiently fed, and yet absolutely destitute of medical aid during their sufferings from the diseases which were naturally developed under such circumstances. Not only were the emigrants on board these vessels decimated during the voyage, and the survivors subjected to untold horrors, but on each fresh arrival this City incurred the risk of a visitation of disease. We dwelt repeatedly at the time on the necessity for an alteration of the laws under which such things were possible, and we are glad to find that the North German Government is now fully alive to it.

The sooner the conveyance of emigrants in sailing ships is put a stop to, the better, as it is in reality impossible that they can be decently fed and cared for for six weeks in a sailing vessel at less cost than for a fortnight in a steamer. But as long as emigrants can be induced by the owners of sailing vessels to take passages, it is right that every effort should be made to better their condition and lessen the risks to which they are exposed.

The Herald and the Health Officer.

The *Herald* seeks to divert attention from its violation of the Quarantine regulations by a gross personal attack on Dr. SWINBURNE, the Health Officer of the port, whom it charges with abusing his position to his own private emolument. This is a very weak line of defence. It is the old pickpocket's trick of raising the cry of "stop thief" while making off with his booty. Supposing all were true that it charges against Dr. SWINBURNE, this would not alter the fact that its agents are engaged in collecting marine news in a way expressly forbidden by the laws of the State, and which exposes the City and country to all the horrors of imported disease. The statute enacted to protect the people of New-York against this danger provides that no person shall, on any pretence whatever, board or in any way hold communication with a ship arriving from a foreign port before she has been visited by the Health Officer or his deputies and pronounced free from infectious disease. Every one will acknowledge the necessity of this regulation. During the whole year, and during the Summer months especially, ships are liable to arrive from ports where the cholera, yellow fever, small-pox and other infectious diseases prevail; and it is of the highest importance to our citizens that no communication should be held with these vessels by unauthorized persons. A single violation of this statute might introduce a fearful epidemic into the City, and spread death and mourning over the whole country. No empty bragging about enterprise can cover up the danger of this business, and no idle charges of official corruption excuse it. The danger is real; the charges of corruption have no other foundation than the wish to divert attention, and have no bearing whatever on the question at issue, which is one between the public and a journal that claims the privilege of violating a statute because it suits its convenience to do so.

The *Herald* makes light of the charge of danger, and wants to know if Dr. SWINBURNE supposes that it is hazardous to the citizens of New-York for a "steamtug to go within hailing distance of a ship outside of Sandy Hook, and receive from her a slip of paper tied to a billet of wood and thrown from her deck into the yacht?" But we are informed that the agents of the *Herald* are not content with this means of securing marine news. It is asserted, on official authority, that they board vessels in advance of the Health Officer, inspect the log, take off packages of papers, and otherwise violate the statute. We do not know how far this practice is sanctioned by the *Herald*; but it is certainly a very grave offence, and requires to be strictly investigated by the proper authorities. If these agents are really in the habit of violating a just and necessary law, the law should take hold of them at once, and teach them that it cannot be broken with impunity. The question, as we have said, is not between Dr. SWINBURNE and the *Herald*. No amount of balderdash and claptrap can obscure the fact that the *Herald* agents persistently disregard a statute enacted to protect the health of the City. That it roundly abuses the Health Officer, who acts only in the line of his duty in seeking to put a stop to such practices, is so a matter of course as to excite little surprise. The *Herald* hopes to attain its object by brag and bluster; but would probably wish it had said less, should its clamor for the removal of Dr. SWINBURNE lead to an official investigation into the matter in dispute.

The Interests of the Laboring Man.

In connection with the recent difficulties between the bricklayers and the master masons, some considerations are suggested to us, which, though not directly involved in this conflict, are of the greatest importance to all laboring men.

Labor in this country has a dignity which attaches to it in no other. No limitations are imposed upon it other than those which belong legitimately to political economy, and which regulate all industrial competition. Any attempt to interfere with these laws cannot result in permanent benefit to the workingman. And generally it is true that coöperative societies, organized for the purpose of such interference, only tend to place the lazy and the incompetent upon a level with their superiors in skill and industry.

The best course for the laborer to take is to absolve himself from this factitious aid, and depend upon himself. Whether or no, he will have to come to that in the end, since nothing else can avail him anything in the long run.

Skill and perseverance—these are the great requisites of success to the workingman: the former regulates brute force by intelligence; the latter secures the full result of intelligent experience. They are the secrets of power, and those who avail themselves of them are invincible, except by fate. But these are not the only requisites to complete success. Only through temperate habits of life and economy in the expenditure of money can the laborer realize either happiness or certain profit. The unskilled laborer who earns $2 a day and spends it all, is no worse off than he who, by greater skill, earns $5 and has nothing to show for it.

The great vice of the laboring classes is wasteful expenditure of their daily earnings. Comparatively little, as a rule, goes for food, necessary clothing and shelter; the rest is too frequently squandered either by the husband in dissipation, or by the wife and daughters at the milliner's. The wife, by her extravagance, leads the husband to more dissolute habits; and he, by his absence from home, drives her to other resorts than his society for pleasure, and thus increases her extravagance.

Let the laborer select a wife who will indeed prove a helpmeet to him, whose temper and moral disposition will elevate instead of depressing him, and whose society will be more desirable than that to be found in the gin-shop. Such a marriage is salvation. It is the beginning of a home; it is the fountain of household pleasures, of spiritual and physical health, and of worldly prosperity. The home thus becomes both the incentive to industry and its reward. It furnishes motives for labor, and it also affords relaxation and rest.

But, says the honest and sober laborer, "I have been blessed with such a wife; I have trusted solely to my own skill and experience for promotion: I earn good wages as the result of persevering industry—but, for all that, the demands of a large family consume all my hard earnings. I can simply clothe and feed my family and pay my rent; there is nothing left over. I can only obtain for $6 what six years ago I could get for $2. If I should die suddenly, I leave nothing to my wife and children; I cannot afford the yearly cost of an insurance policy. What am I to do?"

In reply, we say, go out of the City and secure a residence where land is cheap and rents are low. All around New-York are places where those doing business in the City can live at nearly one-half the expense which must be incurred within the limits of the metropolis. Every year the facilities of rapid locomotion between the City and the country are growing greater. Soon by economy you can purchase a lot which will include a garden sufficient to supply your family with vegetables all the year round. As soon as you have done this you can build a house. The interest upon the mortgage which you allow will not be nearly so great as your present expense for rent; and very soon, with good management, you will be free from even that burden. Your children will be healthier, for they will have fresh air, pure milk, and abundant room and motive for exercise.

This plan is practicable; it has been tried by many with the most satisfactory results. How much wiser it is for the workman to adopt such a plan than to spend his earnings for that which is not bread, but poison. How much better for his wife to coöperate with him for this end, than to ruin both her own, her children's and her husband's prospects for the sake of indulging for a few years in extravagance and vain show.

The best interests of the workingman, then, are not to be secured through arbitrary coöperative associations, but through skill, industry, temperate habits, economy, and wisdom in the conduct of his domestic affairs.

The Truth About Foreign Crops.

Our contemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, objects to our articles on the subject of the drought in England, although the English speak of it as unprecedented since 1798. As early as the 5th of July we gave our readers an accurate idea of it, as it then appeared, and so on from time to time since. On or about the 13th of July, information was given, through the Manchester *Guardian*, that rain had not fallen on the considerable water shed of which Manchester is part since the early part of April, excepting for three days, and then of so light a character that the parched earth quickly absorbed it. At this early period, English pastures were almost universally dried up; the green crops were nearly past recovery; the Spring crops were seriously injured, and much of the wheat planted in light, sandy soils, had been plowed in. The drought has continued with unabated severity up to the latest advices by mail or telegraph. It had lapped over upon the Continent, affecting, according to the St. Petersburg *Golos*, the best grain-growing regions along the Black Sea as well as the Baltic, and, according to the French papers, a part of France—furnishing an explanation of the edict of the French, admitting cereals free of tonnage duty after October. It had also reached portions of Germany and Spain, and according to the late advices the want of water is complained of in Egypt from the low flow of the Nile—on the 16th July, however, it was said to be rising. Our contemporary, however, omitted all notice of a matter of such deep import to Great Britain and the United States, until the 11th of August, and then only in the way of complaint of "very excited articles," suggested, it supposed, by objects of speculation in the necessaries of life.

To this gratuitous "supposition" of the *Journal's* we need not waste a line in reply. It is enough to say that we do not wish the class of our readers most interested to dispose of their supplies of food in ignorance of its marketable value. We presume further, that most of them prefer a really commercial newspaper, by whose means they can become informed of the ever-recurring incidents of great commercial importance as they arise. We regard it, moreover, as a duty to the general public to inform them of the true situation, so that speculators may not take advantage of any ignorance which may exist on a subject of the deepest interest.

We should be glad to find that the *Journal of Commerce*, also, devoted itself sufficiently to the important inquiries as to food: What are the probable needs of the British people; whence they may be best supplied, and what quantities they take from time to time for home consumption. It will find in due time that one of the most serious troubles that can befall a people. now presses upon the English, and that severe suffering and distress can be alleviated only by great activity on the part of those who have been favored in their crops by a beneficent Providence.

MINOR TOPICS.

Several of the Democratic papers have lately expressed the desire that WADE HAMPTON would come North and take the stump for SEYMOUR. We say not HAMPTON only, but also Hon. ROBERT TOOMBS, and Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES, and Gov. VANCE, and Gov. WISE, and COBB, and Gen. FORREST and Gen. BEAUREGARD, and the other leading Confederates who have lately been speaking for SEYMOUR. And when they come North, let them deliver speeches of the same sort as they have been delivering in the South. We are sure the Republicans will pay half their expenses.

The extraordinary case of Mrs. MERRITT, who was recently abducted from her home and confined in a lunatic asylum in New-Jersey, has not only attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country, but has brought about a number of revelations concerning similar cases in various localities. The editor of the New-York *Observer*, in its issue of this week, tells of having seen a delicate lady violently dragged into a railroad car a few days since by two strong men, who were forcibly removing her to an insane asylum, while no indications of insanity existed, and the lady gave positive assurances that it was a case of unjust and cruel incarceration. Many other accounts of the confinement of sane persons have lately been given—generally cases involving questions of property. Some means will have to be adopted to secure inquiry into this matter.

Putnam's Magazine for September (which is already out,) contains several articles upon current topics. Among them a political discussion entitled "The Situation and the Candidates." Unlike the striking political articles that appeared in this magazine during its former existence, the present article takes no sides. It aims to give an impartial estimate and comparison of the principles and platforms of the two parties, and a fair statement of the respective merits of the two Presidential candidates. Its standpoint may be understood by the regret which it expresses that "the vituperations incident to our mode of conducting a political campaign should descend to the littleness of attempting to obscure the military glory of GRANT or the parliamentary abilities of COLFAX, the political integrity of SEYMOUR or the gallantry and courage of BLAIR." We should suppose this view of the political struggle would satisfy everybody—except Democrats and Republicans.

It will be seen by our law reports that Judge GILBERT, of the Supreme Court of this State, has given a decree in the Oaks-Steinway case, awarding to Mrs. OAKS (formerly Mrs. HENRY STEINWAY,) the exclusive custody and possession of her three children by her first husband. We publish the decree.

The Louisiana Lottery Company has managed to get incorporated; under circumstances, however, that show a change in the feeling about lotteries there. Both the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House signed the bill under protests, to the effect that it encourages a public wrong and fosters immorality and vice; that it is a monstrous monopoly without safeguard, and that it will perpetrate "wholesale robberies." A terrible baptism, that, for the new-born bantling; and certainly no good can come of it. Louisiana, in spite of her traditions and her easy philosophy of life, will soon recognize the mischief of such organized rogueries, and resolve to get rid of them in self-defence. As regards the present bill, the Speaker asserts that it was passed by the House when there was no quorum.

The political soothsayers of Europe are very busy just now in drawing auguries from the movements and words of the European rulers, and sometimes putting different interpretations on the same thing: like the companions of Eneas, who, seeing a horse on the strange coast, said it meant "war"—and then, as a horse draws a plow, they said it meant "peace"—and took that omen. "God protect France!" is taken as meaning war—and also peace. It is a severe puzzle. And yet, a great man who wishes to say something on a small occasion, when he has little to say, may seize on the familiar old motto on the French coins—meaning that and nothing more. The cable telegrapher, finding that Emperor ALEXANDER and King WILLIAM had a conversation, sends us over the intimation that it was of "a peaceful character." Their manner was mild and uninflamed; and it is therefore unlikely that they were talking of a general war. That is the opinion of some—while others conclude they came together with that very object in view.

The Managers of the Women's Home, the other evening, brought the question of the late complaints against that institution to a vote of the inmates, and a majority voted that the complaints were not well founded. This said much in favor of the Managers. But there was a minority that voted they *were* well founded, and this said much, and more, the other way. The truth is, there is never a smoke but there is some fire somewhere, and it is good that every sort of human management shall be kept in order by means of publicity and public opinion. Considering that it is a community of women those Managers have undertaken to take care of, we think they have not done badly so far; the outcry has not been a very great one. With the help of their Investigating Committee, they will be enabled to rectify any little mismanagement, and assure the public that "order reigns in Warsaw."

The London *Daily News*, in commenting upon the immense and unusual number of deaths by sun-stroke in New-York, during our late "heated term," thinks that there are two things which may be considered as being especially connected with what almost seemed to be an epidemic on both sides of the water. Our hurried City life, with its constant stress upon the brain, keeps multitudes on the verge of congestion of that organ, and exposure to heat may just push them over. And then, the hasty drinking of iced beverages is an undoubted evil. "Iced drinks should be sipped, not gulped," says the *News*:

> "The intimate connection between stomach and brain is known to everybody, and it must be obvious that to pour an iced draught into the stomach must at once send the blood to the head. Very few who have indulged in the rapid drinking of these beverages have failed to notice that a sudden pain in the head was the result. It may have been a sharp shoot, or a mere feeling of dullness, and it may have passed off in a moment, but it was at least incipient congestion of the brain."

This is most true, and although it has been mentioned here before, it has not been put in such apt and striking phraseology. It is worth remembering and acting upon.

We do not wonder at the extreme anger which the Democratic leaders continue to show against the Republican Party for the part it took in putting down the rebellion. But we should think that if these leaders were half as shrewd as they are supposed to be, they would refrain from using such violent language about the measures that were employed against treason and the great soldiers who carried them out.

A movement has been made in Dublin, Ireland, in the direction of establishing a permanent self-supporting system of female emigration to the British American Colonies and the United States. The author of the project is Mr. A. F. WARBURTON, a gentleman long favorably known to the Press and the legal profession of this City, who proposes to found a society whose business it shall be, after collecting sufficient capital to begin operations, "to receive applications from intending emigrants; to institute inquiries as to the character, age and industrial qualifications of the applicants; to impart to them information respecting the States and Colonies where there exist the greatest demand for female services in various grades of life, and to send out the emigrants to their respective destinations under safe guardianship, and in circumstances likely to insure their ready and remunerative employment,"—the emigrant, before embarking, giving a written undertaking to the Society, indorsed by friends at home, to repay within twelve months after arrival in their new sphere of action the costs of the transit. There is much practical wisdom in this idea and it is likely to enlist the hearty coöperation of the influential classes in Dublin. Mr. WARBURTON has enforced his views with a subscription of £50.

The Anglo-Saxon is tolerably—not to say intolerably—impudent in pushing his everlasting enterprise into the sacred domains of poetry, mediæval romance, ancient history and Scriptural lore, but the acme has now been reached. The last proposition is, instead of relying on the roundabout route to India *viâ* Marseilles, Suez, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, to make a short cut from Marseilles to Suediah on the Mediterranean, thence eastwardly to the Valley of the Euphrates, past Bagdad down to Koornah at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, through the Persian Gulf and "Oman's Sea" to the ocean and Bombay—thus cutting off the Red Sea detour around Arabia. So that, not content with out-shrieking all the genii of of the Arabian Nights and frightening to death Lallah Rookh's bulbuls, and other famous birds, they are going to send their howling locomotives through the very region claimed by scholars as the original Garden of Eden! What next? We are at the jumping-off place.

We get occasional glimpses of such a hellish spirit engendered among the Trades Unions in England, that we well may deprecate the extension here of similar organizations. In Birmingham, a few days ago, the Society men among the stonemasons being on a strike, their places were supplied in building the Midland Bank by non-society men. After having ceased hoisting the huge blocks of stone for a while, the new men were about to resume their work, when it was providentially discovered that one of the strands of the large central rope had been carefully and deliberately cut, and had it not been detected in time it must have resulted in a fearful crushing of the men at work, by a giving way and falling of some of the huge blocks to be raised. This is but a specimen of what party spirit and organized selfishness will lead men to. It blinds them to their own interest and incites them to the commission of wrongs and outrages on the property and life of others.

The Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, turning over a new leaf in the history of his House, is resolved that Austria shall hold on to the end of the world, according to the curious old acrostic of the Emperor FREDERICK BARBAROSSA. Seeing that his "dearest foe," King WILLIAM, will be meddling with the Chinese and Japanese, like the great maritime Powers, he is also in the mind to "sail in;" and an Austrian expedition is now setting out from Trieste for Hong Kong and Yokohama. One of its purposes will be to carry out the views of the Vienna Agricultural Society and make inquiries concerning silk-worms, among those who first gave their own name to the manufacture of silk; concerning the rearing of bees and the Eastern modes of agriculture, horticulture and the management of the grape-vine. Austria, like Prussia, seeks a maritime position and influence. With Moldavia and Wallachia, those loose unsettled strips of soil on her Eastern border, she would have her Danube to the end and touch the Black Sea. Her good genius may yet help her to these.

WASHINGTON.

The Death of Mr. Stevens—A Great Loss to the Nation—His Successor as a Political Leader—Sanitary Condition of Washington—A Venetian Feature, the Canal—A Remarkable Political Estimate by Hon. Thos. B. Florence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

The all-absorbing topic of to-day is the death of Mr. STEVENS. To say that the announcement of the death of this truly eminent statesman was received with feelings of the most profound sorrow, expresses but feebly the sincere emotions experienced, even by many who have long battled against him in the arena of politics. With those who were in political accord with the "Great Commoner," the feeling is one of deepest grief, notwithstanding the fact that his enfeebled health had long admonished us that his tenure of life was a precarious one, and the event of his death at any time probable.

The great mass of the people remote from him, have been led to regard Mr. STEVENS too much in the light of the embittered speeches that have sometimes escaped his lips, and have judged of his nature by their acerbity. It is an unjust standard by which to estimate the true character of the man, as all who have met him in the closer relations of private life can well testify.

His bitterness and austerity were for classes—not men—representing principles abhorred by him; and even while launching his heaviest thunder-bolts against such class or party, his sympathetic heart was ever open to the deserving individual members thereof, and his most implacable political enemy could approach him with an assurance of a cordial reception, and, if needed, a ready helping hand.

With the numerous clerks in the various departments he was held in the highest esteem, and regarded as their staunchest friend in legislative halls.

But his merits will be written by abler pens than mine—his frailties, let us hope, will find sepulture with his wasted frame. The good, of all parties, will reverence his memory and deplore his death, and it may be regarded as adding lustre to his life to know that men of a certain class—I have seen them here—whose words of praise would tarnish, and whose very favor would contaminate, find cause for rejoicing in his death, and, to the shame of humanity be it said, lack the decency to conceal their brutal emotions.

In Congress the loss of Mr. STEVENS will be felt beyond the loss of his matured statesmanship and proficiency in debate. He was the recognized leader of his party, even though not followed at all times by his party. To select his successor in this position cannot but give rise to rivalries among prominent members. The succession would naturally fall upon Gen. SCHENCK, who, perhaps, nearest approaches the deceased in ability, fearlessness and political antecedents, but he cannot attain to it without more or less opposition.

I am led, in connection with the death of Mr. STEVENS, and in view of certain unfavorable reports that have found their way in print, to refer to the sanitary condition of Washington.

In point of healthfulness, I doubt whether any city of equal population can produce a better record. During the years of the war, and since that time, we have had the accumulated produce of camps, hospitals, and contrabands; all calculated to invite and spread disease. But within that period there has never been an epidemic of sufficient magnitude to incite alarm, or create more than ordinary comment. And in the late heated term, while telegrams from all quarters of the North were telling of the fearful mortality from sun-stroke, I do not think there were six cases in this city during the entire period.

Your readers must not presume from this, however, that we are exempt from the ills of the flesh, nor that we have a paradise of comfort here.

The natural advantages of the Federal City as regards health, are indeed remarkably good, but man has wrought out many inventions to circumvent the beneficence of nature in this respect.

Chief among these is the so-called canal, running or rather reaching—for the canal doesn't run, nor yet its waters—from Rock Creek, on the west, to the eastern branch of the Potomac, on the east, dividing the Mall, and coming within one block of Pennsylvania-avenue at one point. It is not unlikely that in the overweening desire that some Americans possess to imitate things European, the ambitious engineer who introduced this exaggerated ditch through the very heart of the city, thought that he was adding a pleasing Venetian feature to the already complex plan of the National Capital. Possibly he had glad visions of a future for Washington, replete with the romance of gaily-bedecked gondolas and sentimental gondoliers—of the thrumming of guitars and the melody of song on moonlit waters. Perhaps he saw in his mental vision the Doge of our Republic making his customary visit to the Navy-yard in superbly-gilded barges, passing under light-arching bridges and between long façades of bordering collonades, after the manner of the Doges of old in celebrating the nuptials of the beautiful Bride of the Sea.

If the unhappy man is alive to-day, I pity him

for the disappointed hopes that must torture his old age. The Washington canal is suggestive of anything but the romance and poesy that attaches to the Queen of the Adriatic. Its gondolas are sunken mud scows, its gondoliers are several shades darker than the Italian bronze, its flanking collonades are rude cedar posts, its bordering palaces are of the Celtic order of architecture, its light guitars are of the plantation pattern, and its limpid waters are the ignoble contributions of numberless sewers. But then each bridge can be called a *Ponto dei Sospiri* by those who are doomed to cross them. You sigh for the commercial waters of Cologne to mitigate the Coleridgean odors of Cologne, as reproduced in all their vile distinctness in this unsavory locality.

In short, the great disgrace, the blemish to be concealed, the skeleton in the closet, the rent in the garment, is this same decayed canal. For all purposes that its projectors intended it, it is a signal failure, and remains to the city simply as a pestilential receptacle of filth and promoter of disease. Hydraulics and hydrography have failed to remedy the matter, and the only alternative seems to be to fill up the greater width of it and arch the remainder. When this is accomplished, the great defect in the beauty of the Capital will be removed; but this will not be done until the momentous question is settled, whether Washington City was made for the United States, or the United States for Washington City. So, "give us an ounce of civet, good apothecary," and let us leave the subject with Congress and Mayor BOWEN.

I think the TIMES has officially stated that it makes no estimates of probable results in the coming elections. I am sorry for it, for estimates as a general thing are so easily made, you would find it pleasing pastime. I learned that from former experience in the departments. There they make estimates somewhat after the principle that it is said hogs were formerly weighed in Indiana, *i. e.* by placing a plank across a fence, putting the hog on one end and after balancing it with stones at the other end, to *guess* at the weight of the stones. FAIRBANKS or HOWE may have superseded this primitive method of weighing, but still I am of opinion that it was as accurate as many of the estimates we see in print.

Now this is all preliminary to giving you an estimate of the political status of the country, as shown by a delectable sheet published here, known as the *Constitutional Union.* It is given with such mathematical nicety; such accurate precision, that unless figures lie, all that our party is called upon to do is to surrender at discretion, while the other gobbles the victory and spoils. Here it is in all its pristine richness:

IMPORTANT INFORMATION—A GRAND TRIUMPH WITHIN THE EASY GRASP OF THE PEOPLE.

A gentleman who has recently traveled 5,000 miles through the country—North, West and South—states from a careful calculation he has made, based on the existing popular combinations in view of the Presidential issue, that the people now stand thirteen millions Democrats to ten millions Radicals, in the Northern and Western States and the Pacific; eight millions Democrats to four millions Radicals in the fourteen Southern States, thus showing in the Union twenty-one millions Democrats to fourteen millions Radicals, giving a Democratic victory both North and South, and the power to hold the elections, the Government and the country against the tyrants.

The sagacious brain which worked out this intricate problem with such astounding conclusions is "cribbed, cabined and confined" in the patriarchal head that oscillates on the shoulders of Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, an aged youth not unknown to fame. Let the foregoing estimate be treated not scornfully because the party organ manipulated by Mr. FLORENCE is of small dimensions. The *Constitutional Union* may not rival the elephantine proportions of the *World*, but to equalize that, its editor is a candidate for Congress—a candidate, I regret to say, on the "carpet-bag" system, for while an actual resident of this city, he aspires to represent the city of white door-steps and brotherly love.

Little, forsooth! Hear what our GEORGE P. MARSH says, in "Man and Nature," about minute organisms, applicable also to minute political organs:

"We habitually regard the whale and the elephant as essentially large, and therefore important creatures; the animalcule as an essentially small, and therefore, unimportant organism. But no geological formation owes its origin to the labors or the remains of the huge mammal, while the animalcule has furnished the substance of strata thousands of feet in thickness, extending over many degrees of terrestrial surface."

Even so does this animalculine organ give us a political stratum on which the hopeful Democracy may build and rejoice—until November.

POTOMAC.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

His Remains Lying in State in the Capitol—His Last Sickness—Incidents of His Life.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The remains of Mr. STEVENS were carried, at noon to-day, from his late residence to the rotunda of the Capitol, where they will lie in state until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, when his funeral will take place. The body was attended by a detachment of the Butler Zouaves, a colored military organization of this city, under the command of Capt. HAWKINS, who were preceded by Gen. EAKIN, Sergeant-at-Arms BROWN, Senator McDONALD, Dr. GRAY, Chaplain of the Senate, and a few personal friends of the deceased, and were followed by some forty or fifty others, principally colored people.

The coffin was carried by Messrs. CHAUNCY, REESE and several other employes of the House of Representatives, aided by LEWIS WEST, Mr. STEVENS' old body servant.

Arriving at the Capitol, the cortege filed into the rotunda between lines of the Capitol Police, who closed in after it, excluding the crowd until the coffin had been placed on the stand prepared for it under the centre of the dome, immediately in front of the plaster statue of Mr. LINCOLN, and until the attendant colored soldiers had stacked arms and mounted guard, when the public was admitted to view the remains. Among those present were Senator PATTERSON, of Tennessee; Rev. Dr. EMORY, and a considerable number of the employes of both Houses of Congress, but the attendance was not large.

A constant attendant at Mr. STEVENS' bedside says: "On Monday, the 3d inst., when Mr. STEVENS received a letter from Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, offering him the use of a special car to convey him home, he appeared more gratified than I had ever before seen him. He said he knew he was not able to go home in the regular passenger car, and as the offer presented an opportunity for going home without being crowded, he seemed very much cheered. Upon Thursday, the 6th inst., when Dr. CARPENTER went in to bid him good-bye, he said he was so much better that if the Doctor would stay another day he believed he should be able to go home with him. Dr. CARPENTER told him that it would not be safe for him to go then, but that he might go in a few days. The next day (Friday) he said we should have to defer going home for the present, as he was growing weaker, and that it did not make any difference now whether we went home or not; we might just as well stay here. He said: 'This is as good a place as any.' He continued: 'I have pretty nearly wound up my business here; I have my affairs nearly settled at the furnace and my preparations are about all made.' He intimated his readiness to die, but added: 'I see some bright prospects in the future that could almost tempt me to desire to live a little longer; but no matter.' On Tuesday morning he thought he was better, and I thought so too, though we could not get him to take much nourishment. He lay quietly, at times asleep apparently, but really in deep meditation. Mr. STEVENS thought more of the future than was generally supposed. He was always a man of a few words on that subject. About 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning he asked some one if Mr. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was in town, remarking that they had some conversation the last day Mr. McPHERSON was here in regard to which he would like to see him. About 2 o'clock his nephew, THADDEUS STEVENS, Jr., came into his room. He had just arrived from the furnace in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Mr. STEVENS talked to him about his clearing off lands there and the affairs of the furnace as clearly as he ever did, and also conversed with him about deposition taken and the points of law in a certain suit, telling him what was necessary to be done and what was not, just as lucidly as he would have done at any other time, though he lay with his eyes shut all the while. He appeared to feel it very much when spoken to about religion. When asked whether he would have persons pray with him he said he would. The clergymen who had called on him on New-Year's Day were sent for, and sang and prayed with him. While they were praying he responded to them twice, but I could not understand what he said. When Sister LORETTA O'REILEY and Sister GENEVIEVE, of Providence Hospital, knelt by his bedside and prayed, Sister LORETTA took him by the hand. His breast heaved with emotion though he did not speak, but merely pressed her hand. The last that I recollect of his saying, was when we wanted to move him to another bed, when he said, 'Don't move me,' and motioned for ice. He asked no cousin's daughter, who was present to stay until day after to-morrow. Last year when he was sick he said he would sooner send one hundred miles for sister LORETTA to be with him in his last hours, than to have many preachers that he knew of. For the last two years he requested to be talked to about death freely, saying that he had not that horror of it which he once had. When he was asked if he would allow Sister LORETTA to baptize him he consented. This was a very short time before he died. He was conscious to the last. When he was sick last Fall he requested me to come to Washington and get his house ready, and keep it in the event of his death until the lease expired in March, 1869, and said that whoever came in his place might, if they desired, occupy his late residence.

The Councils of this city met in joint session to-night and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. STEVENS.

A committee was also appointed, one from each ward of the city, to accompany his remains from here to the place of their final interment at Lancaster. This afternoon large crowds were in attendance at the rotunda of the Capitol to view the deceased statesman, and many were still visiting the remains to-night; the entrance to the rotunda being kept open. The coffin is of rosewood, covered with fine black cloth, and lined with white satin. Upon the lid is a large silver plate bearing the following inscription: "THADDEUS STEVENS: born April 4, 1792; died Aug. 11, 1868, at midnight." The plate is in the form of a shield, handsomely chased, and around it a row of silver tacks. Upon each side are three very heavy silver handles, the hinge portion being the national coat of arms, and an eagle emblazoned on the handle. The coffin is heavily trimmed with silver, and upon the lid rests a beautiful chain of white ribbon. The features of the deceased have changed but very little, and he looks quite natural, though emaciated by his long illness. The mouth and eyes are closed, but the eyes are somewhat sunken, and the right temple is a little dark.

The funeral services are to be held at 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning, in the rotunda, and the body will be carried to the depot, escorted by the colored Zouaves, which are acting as a guard of honor, and preceded by a colored brass-band from the neighboring city of Georgetown.

The train on which the remains are to be placed will leave here at 10 o'clock in the morning, and connect with 12:10 train at Baltimore for Little York, Penn.

Incidents in the Life of Mr. Stevens—Anecdotes.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 13.

Until within a comparatively few years the health of Mr. STEVENS had been remarkably good. It was not until the July session of the Fortieth Congress that his constitution gave way, apparently to a complication of diseases. The attack was severe, and his friends greatly feared the result. He, however, rallied sufficiently to return to his home in Lancaster, where he sustained a relapse, his recovery from which has never been perfect.

Though his illness during the Summer and Autumn of 1867 kept him prostrate most of the time, his great mind did not cease to work. While prone in bed, he gave to the world, through an amanuensis, some of his most timely and powerful productions, among which may be mentioned the celebrated letter to an old German friend, Dr. PFEIFFER. In that production he first elaborated his opinion that suffrage was an inalienable right guaranteed to every American citizen by our National Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence; that the Constitution parted temporarily from the Declaration at the behest of slavery; that our Fathers designed to return to the tenets of that instrument at an early day had not the slaveholding interest forced a continual divergence. In that paper also he announced the right of the Federal Government to regulate suffrage in all national affairs. The letter was widely and favorably discussed by leading journals, and even leading rebels about the capital were heard to say that it presented a novel though strong argument in favor of a national suffrage.

During this illness he also published his letter on finances. Hitherto the field had been but little farmed. The discussion had, however, taken political shape, and the fear in Mr. STEVENS' mind was that it would thus drift into the Presidential canvass. His object was to prevent this. He did not design to herald his own opinions merely, though the thoughts contained therein were his genuine convictions. He foresaw that the nation could not afford to be divided into parties on a question so momentous; hence his desire to show that its true solution was a deliberate discussion and sound construction.

His moments of respite from these labors were occupied in arranging his work for the then approaching session of Congress—a session which he looked upon as the most important since the promulgation of the Constitution. He drew the outlines of an amendatory reconstruction bill which he intended to offer, and which provided for a new census and apportionment of the Southern territory. He prepared, also, his plan for the partition of Texas, in order to accelerate her admission into the Union.

But the object of his extremest solicitude, and the one that cost him most labor, was his School bill for the District of Columbia. As Chairman of the Committee on Education in the District, the duty of its preparation devolved upon him. He brought all the experience of a long life to bear upon his work, and was determined to make it what he stated in the preamble it should be, "A model for the nation." Every work of moment extant and within reach, appertaining to the subject, was perused, and the refined gold treasured up for use. After exhausting the home field, he pondered the effective system of Switzerland, drank from the complicated but enlightened codes of the German States, and carefully scanned the exact machinery of the Scandinavian models—so that the law, as presented to the Committee and reported unanimously by them, presented an epitome of the world's experience. It is more than a law; it is a monument of patient labor and learning worthy the father of the Pennsylvania system. In it he thought he had settled satisfactorily the much-agitated question of compulsory education, while he also made teaching a permanent profession by providing a liberal system of pensions for the superannuated. Success in the passage of this bill would have been, to use his own language, "one of the greatest triumphs of his life." In the same connection, he said: "If there be anything for which, above all others, I would feel grateful to a benevolent Providence, it would be for furnishing me an opportunity to unlock the bondmen's chains and carry free education into every poor man's hut throughout the fertile valleys and barren mountains of the whole land."

The first day of the season in November found him in his seat pale and feeble, though well prepared for the work before him, which he entered into with all the zeal of his earlier manhood. Carried day by day from his carriage to his committee-room, his appearance was that of extreme helplessness.

The beholder was struck with astonishment at the feebleness of the passing casket, and wondered how even his giant will could keep the spark of life aglow within it.

A firm advocate of the majesty of the law, and believing in the decrees of the sovereign people, he thought those who violated the former or traduced the faith of the latter should be summarily dealt with. Hence he gave an early and firm adherence to the idea of punishing the President for the faithless discharge of executive duties, and removing him from office by impeachment. To this end he gave all the strength of his intellect, and under the labor and excitement incident to the management of the case, his enfeebled strength well-nigh failed entirely.

After the burdens of the session had been lifted from his shoulders by its recess he revived somewhat and had taken steps for the journey to his home in Lancaster, which, if circumstances permitted, was to be extended to his furnace property, and even as far as Bedford Springs. The relapse he sustained converted that journey into one "through the dark valley," and to that "bourne whence no traveler returns."

He had no fears of death and always spoke of it in the language of a calm philosophy. Attached to no particular religious sect, he favored most the Baptist faith and mode of worship, to which denomination his mother belonged.

The early portion of the great man's life abounds in story and adventure, characteristic of manly, determined and energetic boyhood, the narrative of which during the latter years of his life afforded the listener mirthful entertainment.

Joe's Pond was a favorite bathing place for the boys. This sheet of water he described as about one and a half miles in width, and as cold as a spring. The perfection of the art of swimming in their youthful eyes was a successful trip across the pond. This feat young THADDEUS accomplished more than once. He said he thought in this accomplishment he could have equaled BYRON and swam the Bosphorus as easily as that gentleman did.

At one time his schoolmaster was a broad-shouldered Irishman. During a very severe Winter the bears encroached on the settlement and it became the duty of all good citizens to enlist in a war of extermination. The teacher marshaled his pupils, and at their head ventured to obstruct a noted bear-path—he being armed with a long rifle well loaded and primed, and the boys with clubs and a miscellaneous assortment of weapons. The baying of the dogs soon indicated the game was up, and the cracking of the bushes that the bear was approaching. He came on to within a few feet of where the army was posted, and rearing up, his fore feet resting on a large log, he hesitated while he snuffed the danger ahead. The teacher sounded the charge, saying to the boys, "Now, I'll show you a rale specimen of bear shooting." But his impetuosity overcame his discretion, and rushing upon the astonished animal, he demolished him with the butt end of his rifle. When laughed at by the boys, and rallied on his forgetfulness by THADDEUS as spokesman for them, he blandly said, "An what's the use of powder and ball, when the thing of itself made sich an illegant 'shelalah.'"

He was a great athlete, was strong and active, and the impediments resulting from his crippled condition were overcome by a trained muscular development. He was particularly fond of horseback-riding, and was one of the most daring and best trained riders in the country. Deer-hunting was a favorite pastime of his early manhood, and his fund of story in this particular was limitless. He quite recently said that until he reached his thirty-eighth year he knew of no professional man who took so much out-door exercise. Since that time, however, his life has been sedentary in the extreme, and laborious as well.

In early youth he was sickly and quite lame. An old lady, perhaps yet living, in the neighborhood of his birthplace, who was a schoolmate, in narrating his early history a short time ago, said: "I remember him as though it was yesterday; folks never supposed they would be able to raise him, but they did. He was still and quiet-like, different from the rest of the boys, and sometimes they'd laugh at him, boy-like, and mimic his limping walk. They didn't mean any harm, but THADDEUS was a sensitive little fellow, and it rankled him. I've always thought that's the reason perhaps he has never been back to the old homestead."

Who can tell how much of the power of the after man may have been wrought into his character by the cruel struggle of that early warfare? How many men who a generation hence are to stand as giants among their kind are to-day concealed among the hills of their nativity, and struggling with the same romantic heroism against the same odds in life's battle?

It is a singular coincidence that the last lien against his furnace property was paid off but a few days before all the works, consisting of furnace, forge and rolling mill, were destroyed by the rebels in June, 1863, and all the stock on hand stolen. His real estate is mostly situated in Adams and Franklin Counties, and embraces about 20,000 acres of mountain lands. Although it represents a large investment, it was never a source of profit to him, but rather the cause of continued annoyance and loss.

TENNESSEE.

Political Troubles Anticipated—Rebel Hatred of the Federal Government—Outrages by the Kuklux Klan—The Position of the Blacks.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 8, 1868.

The indications are that we are to have trouble in Tennessee and throughout the South at the Presidential election this Fall. The central thought that inspired the great rebellion was the desire to control the blacks without the danger of hindrance or interference. The result of the conflict with the Federal Government was so disastrous that for a time all hope of greatness by the absolute control of black labor was abandoned; but the mildness shown in the treatment of rebels and traitors, the sympathy expressed for them by the anti-war faction of the Northern Democracy, the influence of BROOKS and others in Congress, and the course of President JOHNSON, has given new hope, and the dominant faction of the Southern Conservatives is to-day sanguine that they will attain the objects of the great rebellion without another conflict with the General Government. Their organs openly avow this, and at no time since the war has the tone of ex-rebels been so bitter and confident as at present. This will be universally admitted by all Union men in the South. There was a time when the ex-rebels were so cowed and quiet, so satisfied with having escaped confiscation and the halter, so disposed to be law-abiding and orderly, that many members of our State Legislature were disposed to remove all political disabilities from them, but such is not the case now. There are of course many, perhaps a majority of the ex-rebels, who are quiet, law-abiding citizens, but the dominant faction is inspired by a worse spirit, and it not only is not opposed by the moderates, but very frequently has their secret sympathy. The dominant faction is bitter in its hatred of the Federal Government and its hatred of northern people. It is determined to get the control of the political affairs of the South and to bring the negro under some control not very unlike slavery of the olden time. From this alone it anticipates Southern prosperity. This is the key to all the movements of Southern Conservatives. This is the corner-stone of all their Democracy. They are sanguine—just as sanguine as they were at the outbreak of the great rebellion. BLAIR, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, assures them that the Democratic Party of the North is with them in pressing the rubbing out of all free State Governments in the South, and the rescinding of all enactments that guarantee either personal or political rights to blacks, and thus, backed by the Democracy of the nation, they regard it as easy to get the political control of the South, to drive out most outspoken Republicans, and gradually, by terrorizing and State laws, virtually restore slavery. Let no man in the North be too certain that that these mad dreams may not be realized. Let no man be too sure that slavery may not be so far restored as to bring on wide-spread anarchy and another bloody civil war. It may be a war of races that it will cost the nation many million dollars and many valuable lives to suppress. In Mississippi they have made a long stride in that direction. There many blacks are now afraid to leave the plantations of their employers, lest they should be murdered, as many others have been.

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

To further their purposes the organs of the dominant faction of the Conservative Party in the South, and indeed all the newspapers of the South, not nominally Republican are their organs, are clamoring that all white men have a natural right to vote, and that a State has no right to disfranchise anybody except blacks, as this is a white man's Government. They claim that this is especially so since the President has amnestied all offenders against the Federal Government. The ex-rebels are exhorted to arm themselves and to organize for a deadly conflict, (I quote the very language of these papers,) and to go to the polls on election day and demand their "natural" rights. These papers are also urging all Southern people not to have any trade or association whatever with any Radical.

ATROCIOUS LANGUAGE.

A few days since, Gen. PIKE, the editor of the *Appeal*, and one of the most influential men in the South, delivered an address to a very large meeting at Centre Hill, Miss., and after speaking bitterly against the Federal Government and the military power of the nation, this hoary old traitor urged the young men to imperil their lives to bring back the golden days of slavery, and he said: "Young men, it is for you to bring back to the country its golden days. The South is our land. (The old humbug was born in Vermont. The North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred to its oppressors. (He means the Federal Government, the Boys in Blue and all Northern born Republicans.) Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehannah and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live." How do Northern Democrats like this declaration of purpose? The Northern man who crosses the Ohio River or the Susquehannah shall be murdered—he shall not be allowed to live. This threat is but a straw showing the direction of the current.

TERRORIZING AND OUTRAGES.

The ex-rebels (now the dominant section of Southern Democracy) are trying to make it exceedingly uncomfortable in the South for any one who opposes their schemes. There are very few places in the South where a person who is outspoken in his advocacy of the rights of blacks can be pleasantly situated. He will be subject to insults, to gross assaults upon his personal character, to threats and to outrages. He is fortunate if he lives in a locality where the protection of law or the moderation. The right hand of the Southern Democracy in these things and in terrorizing the black is the Kuklux organization.

THE KUKLUX.

There is an active, wide-spread, but not numerically, strong secret organization in all the Southern States. Where it started is unknown, but it made itself manifest first, at about the same time, in Mississippi and in Maury and Giles Counties of this State. This was about six months ago. Either members of this secret order, or persons who adopt its disguises and practices, are now found in many places prowling about at night, masked and armed with deadly weapons. These gangs are popularly designated as Kuklux, but whether this is the real name of the organization is unknown. Its members seem to be the most reckless men who served in the rebel army, and who believe that the South can only be made to prosper by the driving out of all white Radicals, and getting the negroes under some form of control by white men. To carry out the designs of the Southern leaders, the Kuklux have in portions of this State, in Mississippi, and in Texas made a perfect reign of terror. They have taken men from their beds, and either whipped them cruelly for being Radicals, or have murdered them in cold blood. If the perpetrators of such atrocities were not in all cases Kuklux, they were at least persons who had all the hate of Kukluxes to Radicals. The Kuklux go in gangs, masked and armed, and this enables them, in most cases, to escape all recognition and legal prosecution.

In Maury, Giles and Lawrence Counties, of this State, many men have been forced to fly from their homes to escape death or outrages at the hands of the Kuklux, who have also committed numerous outrages in Gibson, Overton, Henry, Weakly, Obion, and other Counties. In Texas and Mississippi, many men have been murdered by these masked midnight assassins, who recently issued, through their Nashville organ, threats of terrible retaliation against those who shoot Kuklux, or who do not at once abandon Radical organizations. Four or five known Kukluxs had their throats cut, or were shot, and the assassins issued a *pronunciamento* of vengeance. In no case has one of these midnight law-breakers been brought to deserved legal punishment, and of course their victims may seek justice with the gun or knife. This is human nature. It is deplorable, but what else can be anticipated?

THE POSITION OF THE BLACKS.

The great body of the blacks fully appreciate the situation. They anticipate trouble. They fear the efforts of Conservatives to restrict their personal and political rights. They feel that this is why ex-rebels are so anxious to be again enfranchised. Many blacks are armed—they have been somewhat drilled in military tactics—they are in many places organized, and it is vain for Southern Conservatives to suppose that blacks can be reduced to anything like slavery without a desperate conflict and much bloodshed. It is the vice of aristocracies always to undervalue the masses; and each Kuklux fancies that by terrorizing the blacks can be made to crouch, or that if there is resistance it can easily be beaten down.

WHITE RADICALS.

There are not now in the South one-fifth as many men of Northern birth as there were two years ago. Most of them have become dissatisfied and have gone away. Of those who remain, very few would stay in Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas or West Tennessee if they could get away without the abandonment of their property. Many of them now apprehend trouble from the course of the dominant section of the ex-rebel party. As a class, they see many faults in the administration of our State and local affairs, but apprehend more danger from Conservative projects than from anything else. There are many personal feuds and rivalries among Radical politicians in the South, but they all see too clearly that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would hasten a rough time in the South to permit their personal squabbles to affect their course in the Presidential section. This State will give a large majority to GRANT and COLFAX, unless terrorizing keeps the blacks from voting as it did at the last election in Mississippi, and as it did at our last municipal election.

DEMOCRATIC EXCITEMENT.

There is a great effort being made to organize the Southern Democracy. In this city meetings are being held every night, and bands are marching about the streets drumming up the party. The Southern leaders know that only a desperate effort can elect their favorites, and they are doing their very best. So many working people have gone away that in our cities there will be a great falling off in the popular vote, and this will fall mainly on the Conservatives. A few blacks have been hired with money and whisky to join the white man's party, and to hurrah for speakers who tell them that "black voters smell worse than rotten herrings and assafœtida," and that blacks are the progeny of gorillas and monkeys; but out of seven thousand black voters in this city, not a hundred can be hired, coaxed or bullied into voting the Conservative ticket.

Yours, PHILO.

CHICAGO.

An Association for the Advancement of Science.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 10, 1868.

The people and the musquitoes of Chicago, alike give you, on your advent among them, an affectionate reception. No sooner is the purpose of your visit made known, viz.: to attend the American Association for the Advancement of Science, than the people flood you with calls and urgent invitations to make their houses your home. One lady had seven of her family sick with typhoid fever, yet so insisted that I should make my stay with her, that I was obliged at last to confess that I preferred to pick my disease and stay at the hotel. I mention this, to show to New-Yorkers who are proverbially inhospitable, what real hospitality is. But if the people of Chicago are attentive, what can I say of the musquitoes? If you have any peace during the day, you have none at night. They are not the singing kind, it would be a comfort if they were—you could prepare for their coming. But they are the sly, silent kind, and remind you of some people who say but little, but drink in all the while material with which to poison fatally when they do speak. During your sleepless nights you divide your time in slapping at your face, (when it is too late,) and devising means how best to kill your tormentors in the morning, with the greatest torture to them and the most revengeful delight to yourself. When the morning comes, however, they look so innocent and helpless up against the wall, and you are so awed at the magnitude of their instincts in having found you out under so closely drawn a net, that you conclude to let them alone, till, suddenly, looking into the glass, you discover the disfigurement of your nose—your nose, that is your choice feature, and at once begin an onslaught with a wet towel, worthy a prize-fighter. Every musquito is killed, but at night your netting is again black with them, and though you again resort to capital punishment, you are no sooner in bed than a fresh army attacks you, coming from no one knows where. The hotel proprietor tells you the river brings them. The servants whisper there's a stable near by. However this may be, as there is nothing impossible to the Chicagoians, I do wonder they don't move the place to another locality altogether.

The American Science Association began their meetings on Wednesday, Dr. GOULD, of Cambridge, President. The first day's proceedings were devoted to preliminaries. Short addresses of welcome were given, new memberships enrolled, a division of the sections arranged, &c. One class of subjects, embracing mathematics, physics and chemistry, were placed under section A. The other class, including geology and natural history, under section B. This was a wise arrangement, saving time, and allowing the people each day to choose the lecturer and subject which most pleased him. As a whole, the subjects thus far have been very attentively listened to, but the addresses have sometimes been too long. A short paper leading to discussion from the audience, is a far better way of instructing the people, no matter how full of merit. When will men learn this? Too many papers have sometimes, also, been allowed one man—one cannot but notice and regret this. In meetings like these there should be no favoritism. No well-known name should have an unjust precedence over an unknown one. The rough-looking naturalist of the far West may have studied long and conscientiously, and endured many hardships on his Rocky Mountain march before he prepared his paper for this meeting. It is a pity then, that the well-known and less studious college professor should have a half dozen hearings while he gets none. Will there ever come a time when merit shall rule preëminently? Will there ever come a time when men shall be loved and courted for what they are, and for the work they have done for humanity, rather than for what they seem?

President BARNARD, of Columbia College, delivered the first evening's address, which, as retiring President of the Association, he should have delivered last year. He was then in Europe. He gave a brief summary of the most important scientific advancements of the past twelve months, advancements in which astronomy has borne no insignificant part. He curtailed his remarks on the year's progress that he might dwell more at length on the important subject of the tendency to extend the application of the theory of the correlation of forces to the operations of the mind. Vegetable and animal organisms he said are similar in their growth and development, but the former do not possess, like the latter, the power of locomotion and will. Man is the highest animal organism, and possesses the power of discriminating between right and wrong. To this end, he requires the possession of the faculty called conscience. No such sense exists in any other animal. Sensation, emotion, will, are only the manifestations of the spiritual, vital portion of man. Unless life exists matter will not take the forms and produce the results which vitalities produce. Now—continues Mr. BARNARD—if the doctrine of the correlation of forces can be applied, as is now the tendency, to mental actions, the immortality of the soul cannot be established. Mind itself must be material. Man has no soul. He ceases to be a moral agent. All forces are capable of being measured, but mental actions cannot be measured—hence, there must be a difference in the nature of physical forces and mental actions. Sensation is physical. Mental efforts are not. Sensation is produced by external forces—while the phenomena of consciousness and all other mental phenomena are not producible by external forces. In conclusion Prof. BARNARD said that he could not, in regard to mental phenomena, accept the doctrine of the correlation of forces, as this would overturn doctrines which he believed conduced to man's happiness, and he thought, too, that it would be found that there is a field which physical science should not explore. Would not Dr. BARNARD have less difficulty in accepting the doctrine of the correlation of forces, as applied to the mind, if he were to analyze and define clearly what term mind means. If this word really only indicates, as many thinkers conclude, the various actions of memory; recollections of past known effects of the contact of the senses with matter, then there is no such faculty as conscience. Actions are right or wrong merely from their effects upon our own well being—and we take it for granted that, as other human beings are constituted as we are, these actions will produce the same effect on them as on ourselves. Hence self-interest is in reality the true conscience of man, the criterion by which he distinguishes between right and wrong actions on himself and others.

Prof. BARNARD's lecture was listened to with great attention. He probably knew, when he made the bold assertion before so many intellectual men, that there were fields which science should not explore, that he would face many dissenters, which, of course he did.

I am not going to inflict upon you a synopsis of the different lectures. Far from it. When I note you down a few of the headings, you will at once see that they are far beyond my comprehension. In fact, while I was listening, hardest, to some of them, I hadn't the faintest idea what they were about. For instance, Prof. GUSTAVE HINRICH has a paper on the "Calculation of the Crystalline Form of the Anhydrous Carbonates, Nitrates, Sulphates, Perchlorates, Permanganates and other Salts, of the Composition A B C 3, or A B C 4." Mr. WURTZ has a paper divided into three parts on "Geogony,"—first, "On the Progoic Atmosphere and the Ocean of the Zoic Dawn;" second, "Zoic History from a Chemical Point of View;" third, "Chemical Revelations of the Final Goic Catastrophe." The same gentleman discourses upon the "Palaeotrochis," and another, Prof. GILL, on "Elasmognathus and its Relations to the Tapiredae." This is only a beginning. Do you wonder, after the day is over, we accept the very hospitable invitations of various families to attend their receptions? The first one, Wednesday evening, was given by JOHN B. DRAKE, Esq. I learned here two things: That JOHN B. DRAKE, Esq., knew how to give an entertainment and that literary people knew how to eat. At the two following entertainments, given by Mrs. DOGGETT and Mrs. DAVIS, I strangely learned the same thing of the entertainers and of the guests. perhaps I have given you the impression that all the subjects treated at these meetings have been beyond ordinary comprehension. Not at all. Prof. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, entertained us on "Butter," not exactly, however, as we had wished him to do, for we had hoped that the difficult problem, of why butter is so bad in the West and so dear in the East, would be solved. Instead of this he only dwelt on its properties. The same gentleman lectured on "Beef." I learned here how to can it, in case I should get a contract during our next war with England. "The Hot Term of July," a most come-home-to-you subject, was eloquently treated by Prof. STODDARD, but he failed to make us believe that such weather was desirable or pleasant. In fact, I think the remembrance of it drove a good many people out while he was speaking. Mr. WURTZ lectured on "Gold Genesis." I made a particular point of attending this lecture that I might see how this time-honored book was to be turned to money-making. To my surprise, the book itself was not a part of the lecturer's programme.

CALHOUN RICHARDS.

Murders in Louisiana—Gov. Warmouth's Letter to the President.

From the New-Orleans Republican, Aug. 10.

The following statements of the murders and outrages which have occurred in the country parishes, as taken from letters, petitions, &c., which have been received at the Governor's office, will, we believe, fully justify the statement made in Gov. WARMOUTH's letter to the President, that 150 murders have been committed in the country parishes within the last month and a half. In addition to these statements, we are informed that there are others of a similar character in the Governor's possession, showing the lawlessness of the country parishes—and that he is daily receiving complaints from Union men that unless something is done to protect them against rebel malice, it will be impossible for them to live in the country:

We also learn that in many instances the old officers refuse to surrender to the newly elected, which increases the difficulties of living in the country, and encourages the already too extensive reign of terror.

A letter from G. W. HUDSPETH, Opelousas, July 21, mentions several murders in West St. Landry, the murder of two freedmen and child, and the wounding of two freedmen, on the night of July 7, by a party of men in disguise.

A letter from EMERSON BENTLY, Opelousas, says that for several nights two armed men have lain concealed within thirty feet of his door, where they have remained from sundown until midnight. Last night the number was increased to four; two lay prostrate near the fence; two concealed themselves in tall weeds, near a path he was accustomed to travel.

A petition signed by Isaac H. Crawford, James Mathew, R. H. Curry, W. M. Holland, Wade H. Hough, F. T. Crawford, A. R. Whitney, W. G. Wyly, A. W. Faulkner, and O. H. Brewster, states that at least fifty murders, and many other outrages, have been committed in the parish of Franklin. These murders and outrages have been perpetrated for the purpose of driving away and exterminating every loyal man in the country. Also speaks of the organization of secret societies which have the same end in view.

A letter from JOHN L. LEWIS, Claiborne Parish, July 10, states that a short time since a prisoner was rescued from the Sheriff by men in disguise, who drew their guns and threatened to shoot him if he did not give up the prisoner. The prisoner has not been heard from since, and no effort has been made to discover the persons who rescued and made away with the prisoner. Civil officers do nothing to protect the people or enforce the laws. In Homer a white man was tied, stripped and whipped on the 8th instant, not a word said nor anything done to bring the guilty to punishment. On the same night the Homer *Iliad* was broken open, types, press and everything broken, scattered and destroyed; civil officers have not done a thing to ferret out the guilty parties. NATHAN GREEN, HENRY CORWIN, MOSES HUFFMAN and MARINDA HUFFMAN were murdered on the 21st of March, on Holloway Prairie. A colored man was killed by BLAS P. DESPALLER, as reported by A. J. SYPHER, Sheriff. JAMES MADDEN reports that two men were killed at a wood-yard near Alexandria, and a house burned by unknown parties. GREEN, CORWIN and the HUFFMANS were taken from houses while attending prayer-meetings, and one of them shot and the others hung.

A letter from JOHN W. CREAGH, Sheriff of Avoyelles, Marasville, July 27, states that armed bodies of men ride and patrol the roads, streets, &c., of our town and parish. He has seen two such companies marching the roads and halting the citizens. One company was composed of about thirty men. One citizen was taken from his house a few nights since, his hands tied behind him, and marched some distance, his life threatened, but was finally released without harm to his person.

A letter from LUKE MADDEN, Madison Parish, Aug. 3, tells of the killing of colored men and the burning of their houses. Every man from the "Bend" has to be on the watch all night to protect his life from the rebel guerrillas, and that men belonging to the Republican Party are being murdered. All the colored men in the remote parts of the parish are coming to De Soto. Threats are made that every man who votes for GRANT will be killed by guerrillas.

In Claiborne parish a man by the name of MEADOWS was called to the door at night by armed men and murdered, in May.

In Morehouse, SINCLAIR was murdered in March. In Bienville, HONNEUS was called to the door by a band of unknown men, who shot him. He was the registrar of votes for Bienville parish.

A letter of the highest authority from Monroe, dated Aug. 2, states: "The terror caused among the freedmen by the murders at Rayville, and elsewhere in the parishes of Morehouse and Franklin since then, is preventing us from progressing with the work on road as rapidly as we expected. All of BURK's hands have left him; and even the hands at Crow Lake are so frightened that it is with difficulty they can be induced to remain at work. Until lately they would desert their cabins and tents at night, and sleep in the woods, lest the K. K. K.'s would kill them. Some of the rebel planters are beginning to feel the effects of this state of things. The hands on MASON's, TRESEVANT's, and other places on Bayou, Macon and Bœuf river, have left and are leaving—fear of the K. K. K.'s is the cause assigned."

The Case of Ratzky.

The Albany *Journal*, in referring to the report that Gov. FENTON has commuted the sentence of IGNATZ RATZKY, convicted of the murder of FELLNER, the diamond merchant, in Brooklyn, in 1863, to seven years' imprisonment from 1865, says:

The story of the diamond murder, the conviction of an innocent man, his long incarceration, and the movements attempting to procure release, remains to be written. But from no point of view does it seem possible to justify the decision which has been made. Our own opinion, after a careful examination, entered upon with prepossessions against the prisoner, is, that he had no part whatever in the assassination. Judges DAVIS, MARTIN and others of the Supreme Bench to whom the Governor referred the matter, as well as a great number of citizens in other walks of life, have stated this to be their conclusion. If those who entertain such a view are correct, then RATZKY should be released, at once; and no delay can be justified in the incarceration of an innocent man. If they are wrong, the utmost penalty which the law can inflict, should be visited upon the murderer. There is no middle course. RATZKY is a guilty man, or he is not. If guilty, the full sentence does not meet the enormity of his crime. If innocent, he is entitled to his liberty, without conditions. The commutation offered by the Governor is a species of temporizing and cutting between which satisfies neither view of the case. He either proposes to let loose upon community, after an insufficient term of imprisonment, a man whom he believes to have been guilty of a murder most horrible and foul; else he would keep in prison for two years and a half longer, a victim who has already suffered prolonged detention for a deed which he did not perpetrate. Upon either horn of this dilemma, it seems to us, the Governor is stranded. We can understand how he should give a full pardon or refuse to give one—but we cannot understand by what process of reasoning a commutation can be justified.

The Proposed American Legion for the Pope.

Some time since Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, and other Roman Catholic Archbishops in the United States, published a circular opposing the scheme, from an "unauthorized person," for the raising of recruits for the Pope's army. The action of the Archbishops has had its effect upon the Pontifical authorities, as will be seen from the following letter to Gen. CARROLL TEVIS, of Baltimore, who was at the head of the movement:

MINISTRY OF ARMS, MINISTERIAL BUREAU, ROME, July 25, 1868.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received the letter which you were so good as to address me on the 19th inst. I now forward you the instructions of His Holiness on the subject of the question of the American volunteers.

These instructions, which are very formal, are the entire abandonment of the project of raising troops to which you had devoted your generous efforts. In notifying you of this decision, which thus closes your mission, it is for me a satisfaction of conscience, more even than a duty, to do justice to the zeal and devotion of which you have never ceased to give proofs in this matter. It was through no fault of yours that your mission was not attended with all the success which had been hoped for, and I trust that you will know now to merit by your self-abnegation and submission, as you have hitherto done by your intentions and your actions, the gratitude which attends all acts of disinterested devotion. I beg you to accept the assurance of that gratitude in the name of the Pontifical army and in my name personally, and to believe always in my sentiments of high consideration.

The General Minister of Arms, KANZLER.

The Instructions to Gen. Buchanan.

From the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

There appears to be a general misapprehension of the position of the Administration relative to the appeal of the Louisiana Legislature and of Gov. WARMOUTH. It is assumed by some editors and newspaper correspondents that the action of the Administration in this matter amounts to a recognition of the legality and constitutionality of the *de facto* Government of that State, and that in the military order issued a few days ago it is claimed that the recognition is to be found. It is understood that the President does not agree with this view of the case. The military order named merely recites the provisions of the Constitution and certain laws for the information of the Military Commander of the Department of Louisiana, and directs him to report to the President any occurrences or facts that would come within the provisions of the Constitution and laws cited. When such report shall be made, if ever, then will come the exigency under which the Executive may be required to determine whether the present Government of Louisiana is to be recognized as the lawful authority of that State or not.

EXTENSIVE FIRE THIS MORNING—LOSS $30,000.—At 1:15 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the hay and straw depot of G. B. LAWTON & Co., Nos. 426, 427 and 428 West-street, on the corner of West Eleventh-street. The flames soon spread through the entire building and contents consumed. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion." PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

A White-st. Importing house is retailing men's furnishings, at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., near Broadway, at prices never witnessed in this City. This week, will sell best "New-York Mills" Shirts, a very popular make, at $32 a dozen, and "throw in" one dozen finest linen colors worth $3. Splendid shirts at $21; muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Jean Drawers, $1. Extra English half-hose, $5 50 a dozen.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

What is this Grand Specific for Dyspepsia? this bubbling, sparkling, cooling, purifying, regulating draught they call TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT? Well, it is simply the Chemical *fac simile* of the Seltzer Spring Water, which, for 100 years has been accounted the finest Cathartic and Alterative in all Europe. Sold by all druggists.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Long Branch, Saratoga, Lake Mahopac.—Ladies before you go take a good supply of Boots and Shoes, from MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HYATT—FRANKLIN.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, by Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., Mr. ALBERT HYATT, of Norwalk, to Miss CHARLOTTE S. FRANKLIN, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

TERRY—IDELL.—At Crosswicks, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Levi Larew, DANIEL W. TERRY, of New-York, to SUSIE C. IDELL, of Crosswicks. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at his residence, in this City, ELLIS S. ARCHER, senior member of the firm of Archer, Pancoast & Co., aged 65 years.

Funeral services at the house, No. 34 West 31st-st., this day, (Friday,) the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., previous to the removal of the remains to Philadelphia for interment.

BRAMHALL.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 13, ARTHUR MIDDLETON, infant son of Walter M. and Lillie C. Bramhall, aged 5 weeks.

Funeral Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Palisade-av., Yonkers.

CARY.—At Williamsburg, on Thursday, Aug. 13, Mrs. DILANE CARY, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel Smith, Wythe-av., first house south of Taylor-st., on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

CHENEY.—In Boston, on Saturday, Aug. 9, Dr. EBENR. CHENEY, late of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 42 years.

DOBBS.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ROBERT G. DOBBS, Sr., aged 67 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st.

ELLIOT.—At Keene, N. H., on Monday, Aug. 10, HARRIET REBECCAH, wife of James B. Elliot, aged 50 years.

GAYNOR.—At Bath, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, ELIZABETH ALICE, daughter of Thomas E. and Annie Gaynor, of Brooklyn, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MALTBY.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, JANE MALTBY, aged 68 years.

Funeral at Dr. Budington's Church, corner of Lafayette and Clinton avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PLANTEN.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of Mr. Ralph Doremus, Mrs. PETRONELLA R. PLANTEN, beloved wife of Hermanus Planten.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the above-named place. New-York and Erie train leaves at the foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock.

ROONEY.—On Monday, Aug. 3, SUSAN ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas and the late Phebe Jane Rooney. Her remains were interred in the family burying ground at White Plains.

SANDS.—Near Portchester, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, OSCAR E. SANDS, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his mother, Hannah H. Sands, near Portchester, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESTERVELT.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, WARREN YOUNG, only child of Abram H. and Susie E. Westervelt, aged 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 357 Broome-st., to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC.—In the absence of the executive officers of the Grand Lodge, I fraternally invite the resident Grand and Past Grand Officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York to assemble at the office of the Grand Secretary, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 12 M., to unite in the last tribute of respect to the late SEWALL FISK, Grand Tyler.

JOHN W. SIMONS, Grand Treasurer.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 226.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at Cortlandt-street Ferry, aged about thirty years, stout built, red hair, regular teeth, full face; in the water about a week. Removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: Gray undershirt and check overshirt, black frock coat, gray pants, gaiter boots.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 227.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1868.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot Barclay-street, North River, aged about fifty-five years, very stout built, gray hair, full face; in the water about two days. Body removed to the Morgue for identification. Dressed as follows: White shirt, black cloth frock coat, black cloth vest, gray pants, brogans. Found on the person the following articles: One pair of spectacles, steel bows.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States thirty-year bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security; and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount, may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the 1st days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from twenty to twenty-three per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,

And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS
Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times.* Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS READY THIS DAY.

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS. Cheap Edition. 50 cents.

AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER IN PARIS. French Edition. 75 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York,
Publish This Day:

I.
The Cheap Edition of the Complete
POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MILTON.
To which is prefixed a biography of the author.
By his nephew, EDWARD PHILIPS.
Well printed, from large, clear type, on good paper.
1 volume, 16mo. 50 cents.
Being the third volume of "Appleton's Popular 50-Cent Edition of the Poets."

II.
On the same date,
AN ATTIC PHILOSOPHER IN PARIS;
OR,
A PEEP AT THE WORLD FROM A GARRET.
Being the Journal of a Happy Man.
A new edition, in French.
One volume, 12mo. Half-bound, 75 cents.

D. A. & Co. have just published:
The Globe Edition of the POETICAL WORKS of DANTE, TASSO, BUTLER, SCOTT, CAMPBELL and MILTON, each $1 50.
GOETHE AND SCHILLER. By LOUISA MUHLBACH. One vol., 8vo. Paper, $1 50; cloth, $2.
MIDSHIPMAN EASY. Being the first volume of Appleton's New Cheap Edition of Marryatt. One vol., 12mo. Paper, 40 cents.

Either of the above sent free by mail, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

APPLETONS' SHORT-TRIP GUIDE TO EUROPE—Giving a short account of the most important localities, routes of travel and expense. With map. Price, $2.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

Sent, free by mail, to any address on receipt of the price.

NOW READY.
EMERSON'S
NEW INTERNAL REVENUE GUIDE,

Containing an Annotated Edition of THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE ACT, imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes, passed July, 1868. Also, the act exempting certain manufactures from internal tax, together with a Guide and Hand-book to all the Internal Revenue Laws now in force. Edited and Annotated by CHARLES N. EMERSON, Counselor-at-Law and Assessor Tenth Massachusetts District.

Medium Octavo. Paper Covers. Price, 50 cents.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Published by SAMUEL BOWLES & CO.,
Springfield, Mass.

For sale by the American News Company, New-York; Western News Company, Chicago; St. Louis Book and News Company, St. Louis; and Lee & Shepard, Boston.

SOUTHERN OPINION.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union* is very unhappy. I. does not like the Senators elect from that State, and it moreover declares their election illegal, unconstitutional and void. And as for the new Constitution, the State Government, and all connected therewith—these are simply horrible. The whole process, it says, "from beginning to end, has been unconstitutional, illegal and false—a fraud, a cheat and a lie throughout. Any superstructure built upon this hybrid, negro and military foundation must fall. We must clear away all of this rotting, fermenting, decaying material, and dig down to the Constitution before we commence building. That is what the Democracy intend doing, and that is what they will do, by the blessing of God, if He in His infinite wisdom intends for this Government to stand. As well might a man attempt to build his house upon a mud bank in the Mississippi River as upon this negro-bogus-military Constitution to lay the foundation of a permanent Government. It will not—cannot stand."

The Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette* utters its warning of impending war. After attacking the Radicals in the usual Southern style, it says: "The opposing element, comprising the best men of the country, have borne these things until endurance has well nigh ceased to be a virtue, and they now boldly declare that they will have justice and fair dealing or they will take matters into their own hands. SEYMOUR and BLAIR have both reflected the quiet determination that possesses the people. 'If,' say they, 'the Democratic Party should fairly elect the next President he shall be inaugurated,' and 'if GRANT should be declared elected by unfair means he shall not be permitted to take the Presidential chair.' There is a depth of determination in this spirit that may justly excite solicitude in the minds of peace-loving men. When candid people talk thus in all earnestness, one of two things must come—redress of wrongs complained of, or a last resort."

The Richmond *Dispatch* is very much displeased at the "vulgar and brutal conduct" of some of the students at the College Regatta at Worcester, Mass., and with a supreme self-complacency which attains the sublime says: "Virginia should be the teacher of the Union—Virginia is that State in the Union peculiarly fitted to teach and guide the minds of those who shape the character and destiny of the nation. Her schools should be sought by the youth of the North and the South. In her classic groves they should imbibe her wise counsels and become animated with her calm wisdom, her high honor, an her inflexible sense of justice." This "high honor" and "inflexible sense of justice," we remember, were well illustrated by students of ROBERT E. LEE's college at the expense of a poor colored man not long since.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* says that if the negroes join the unterrified Democracy, now that they are in possession of the elective franchise, they *may* never be deprived of that privilege, but if they continue to aid the carpet-bag adventurers in the oppression of our people, the day of retaliation *will* surely come, and for the wind which they have sown a whirlwind will be reaped. And to encourage the negro, it adds that "the Democratic Party is disposed to secure the negroes in their freedom under all circumstances, and to afford them the full protection of the laws. But any concession beyond this will depend altogether upon circumstances. If the negro proves deserving of the white man's confidence, he will be sure of his *reward*."

If, asks the Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, the Democratic Party should adopt any part of the unconstitutional policy of the Radical Congress, on what ground could it consistently claim that any portion should be disavowed? If it is violation of the Constitution, it says, it is wholly unjustifiable on any ground, and should be so declared. And again it says: "Let the issue be made squarely and distinctly—Constitution or no Constitution; and if the people are wise—if they are worthy of the liberties which are now perishing in the destructive hands of a usurping faction, it is very clear that no harm will come of the selection of our candidates, and the bold, honest, and legitimate policy which they represent."

The New-Orleans *Times* is not quite satisfied with the amount of fuss which has been made there over WILLIS ROLLINS. It says: "A colored man, with his own ideas on political subjects, comes to New-Orleans to express them. He is assaulted by a mob and receives protection. So far so good. Several hundred have determined to protect him in every lawful act to any extremity; better still. If, in addition, it is proposed to make a show or a martyr of the exponent of colored Democracy, that is another question."

Referring to the statement that several rebel rams are now engaged in transporting ice from Maine to Boston, the New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* remarks that it is not the first time that these crafts have sent a chill along the coast of New-England.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY.

TRUSTEES:

WM. H. FOSTER, Second Vice-President Central National Bank.
GEO. W. SAVAGE, President International Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. ADLARD, Manager Queen Fire Insurance Company.
LINDLEY MURRAY, President Empire Insurance Company.
RICHARD A. READING, President City Fire Insurance Company.
GEO. T. HAWS, President Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.
JACOB D. VERMILYE, ALONZO C. RAND,
CHAS. P. LEVERICH, LESTER M. CLARK,
J. NEWTON SEARS, CARLOS PIERCE.

President, W. H. FOSTER. Secretary, THOMAS BLAND.
Vice-President, J. NEWTON SEARS. Treasurer, S. S. WOOD, JR.

The NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC GAS COMPANY has been organized for the manufacture and sale of works under the Rand Patents, for supplying illuminating gas.

The Company is prepared to supply works of all sizes for dwellings, factories, hotels, &c.

For particulars apply at the office of the Company, No. 34½ Pine-st. T. BLAND, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115¼	....	5-20 C., '67	109	109¼
Coupon, 1881	115⅝	115⅞	5-20 C., '68	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., 1862	109⅜	109⅝	10-40 Registered	105¼	....
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon	109¼	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	110½	110¾	Gold	147⅝	147¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅜	112⅝	U.S. Cur'cy Pacific	102⅝	102⅞
Jan. & July	109⅝	109⅞			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
40 YEARS 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 85 flat, which includes more than "four months" of accrued interest.

The road is about 600 miles in length, with unsurpassed connection, passes through the most populous an richest agricultural sections of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and its traffic receipts, it is believed, will prove ample in any contingency, not only to provide for the prompt payment of its interest and other liabilities, but also for satisfactory dividends to its stockholders.

Parties desiring to invest in these bonds can obtain the same, together with any further information that may be desired, on application to the undersigned.

WM. R. FOSDICK, At St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st.
U. A. MURDOCK, At Continental National Bank, No. 7 Nassau-st.
JNO. A. ISELIN & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

The attention of investors is called to the United States Government Bonds, having thirty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in lawful money, which we are now selling on favorable terms.

These bonds are justly regarded by moneyed institutions and estates as the most desirable investment of all the Government securities.

They are limited in amount, possess all the privileges of the other Government issues, such as being received by the Treasury Department as security for circulating notes of the National Banks, entire freedom from taxation, and they have the additional quality of an absolute duration of thirty years at a high rate of interest, which no legislation can change. Consequently, on the resumption of specie payments, they must bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED real estate in or near New-York. First mortgages only. S. WINKLEY, No. 115 Broadway, room No. 10.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN Railroad Company's seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, February and August coupons. The earnings of the completed road to Pilot Knob are now more than the interest on the entire mortgage. The proceeds of these bonds are adding to the security every day. Over $8,000,000 have been spent on the property, and not over $2,000,000 of bonds issued thus far. The constantly increasing traffic of carrying ore, with the prospect of controlling all the travel from St. Louis to the Southern States, insures an enormous revenue. The Directors own 8-10 of the stock for investment, and are interested to enrich the property as well as to economize its expenses. THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, President St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.
E. W. Fox, Pres't St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres't North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres't Nat. Bank of the State of Mo.
WM. L. EWING, Pres't of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres't Second Nat. Bank of St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief Eng. St. Louis and Ill. Bridge Co.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, Pres't Pacific Railroad of Mo.
WM. TASSIG, Pres't Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres't T. N. Bank, St. Louis.
ADOLPHUS MEIR, Vice-Pres't U. Pacific Railway.
ROBERT BARTH, Pres't German Savings Institut'n.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
E. D. MORGAN & CO. S. GANDY.
J. H. SWIFT. W. T. BLODGETT.
ISAAC N. PHELPS. A. R. ENO.
W. V. BRADY. GEO. D. PHELPS.

Pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency. A limited number of Bonds will be sold at the low price of 85, giving the accrued interest to the buyer. Parties living out of the city, not having correspondents here, can send their funds to the Cashier of the Bank of the State of New-York, and bonds will be returned by express free of charges.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-Pres't, No. 43 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL.........................$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868.................70,862 24

At a recent election, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, H. BLYDENBURGH,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JOSIAH H. BURTON,
EDW'D BURCKHARDT, JAQUES GUEDIN,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN, SAM'L M. BECKLEY,
N. W. STUYVESANT, ALEX. M. AGNEW,
WM. BLOODGOOD, RICH. L. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. F. CARY, JR., WM. H. GEBHARD,
GEO. A. ROBBINS, ROB'T STUYVESANT,
DAVID JONES, JOHN D. BREZ,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, OLIVER K. KING,
EDWARD COOPER, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
W. D. WADDINGTON, JOHN R. SMITH,
WM. SCHALL, BENJAMIN T. KISSAM,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, RICHARD M. HARISON,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, W. D. WADDINGTON, for President, and N. W. STUYVESANT, for Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.

This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston,

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

DREXEL WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall St.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD first Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, 21 Bonds, numbered as follows: 486, 143, 188, 237, 336, 189, 100, 248, 391, 225, 296, 400, 25, 466, 588, 440, 450, 382, 538, 43, and 185, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1868. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 21st inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of $3,000 of said bonds, for the purpose of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES C. BELL, FREDERICK A. COE, CHAS. A. RAPALLO, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1868.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL Company will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer, 174 Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, being the aggregated fractional shares which accrued on the apportionment of new stock, June 1, 1868.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FRANK & GANS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.
FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their 6 ₩ cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis, 283 miles, to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were.............$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses.............1,956,644 00
Net earnings were.............$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were.............$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were.............2,030,626 33
Net earnings.............$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $123,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & CO.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August, in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

LA SOCIETE DU CABLE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRANCAISE.
(LIMITED.)
CAPITAL.........£1,200,000.
in 60,000 Shares of £20 each.
Chairman for London.......ROBT. LOWE, Esq., M. P.
Chairman for Paris........Admiral LA CAPALLE.

The Société du Cable Transatlantic Francaise, organized for the purpose of laying and operating a Submarine Cable from London to Brest, and thence to New-York direct, have contracted for a cable for this route with the Telegraph Construction Company, to be laid by the steamship *Great Eastern* during the Summer of 1869.

Books of subscription to the stock of the Company will be opened at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon, of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1868.

TERMS.
Deposit on subscription.............£1 per share.
Deposit on allotment.............4 per share.
Installments payable 15th October, 1868.....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th December, 1868.....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th February, 1869.....3 per share.
Installments payable 15th April, 1869.........3 per share.
Installments payable 15th May, 1869...........3 per share.

Should the subscriptions exceed the amount of the Company's capital, the shares will be distributed *pro rata* among the subscribers.
OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company
Payable May 1, 1898,

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, 100,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.
KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers, No. 68 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company are now open at its office, No. 13 William-st., and will remain open until the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.
E. COOK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.
EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 30, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL.........$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868.........70,862 24

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY.—THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of August inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego.
L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of United States Income tax, on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be re-opened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 3, 1868.

THE DIVIDEND OF $10 PER SHARE on the one hundred and forty thousand shares of capital stock of this Company, payable on or after the 1st of September next, as per resolution of the Executive Committee, adopted on the 8th of July, will be paid in cash to shareholders who shall be recorded as such on the books of the Company, at the closing of the transfer books on the 15th of August. Stockholders will be paid in checks on New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAM'L M. CRAFT, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE DAME PARISIENNE FERAIT UN arrangement dans un pensionnat en ville, pour enseigner le français, la musique, dessin, &c.; renseignements de 1re classe. S'adresser au No. 17 Clinton-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

PERSONAL.

L. E.—LETTER RECEIVED WEDNESDAY, BUT not understood. Other letter not received. Please send address A. A. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23.
Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 7 East 27th-st,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.

Miss Comstock has increased her assistants, both in French and English, in proportion to her increase of pupils, and her school, according to the original plan of its organization, still consists of a number of private classes.

Miss Comstock's chief object in the moral education of those intrusted to her care is to fit them for quiet duties and pleasures, to repress, as far as possible, the growing love of excitement, the frivolity and extravagance which threaten to leave a sad impress upon the character of American homes.

Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.

Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.

The year will begin Sept. 15. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1½ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

LESPINASSE'S FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.—French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, William's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the higher education of a few youth, of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—A boarding school for 20 boys. Home comforts and influences; kind care and thorough teaching. The school year will commence Sept. 14.
S. FARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL — NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHLAND Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

UNION HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies. No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 22. The Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal: will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY
Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.

With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.

A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.

Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.

For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.

Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
Boarding School for boys; location of unequaled beauty; terms, $375 per year; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL.—AN ENGLISH LADY, AN accomplished musician, and speaking Parisian French, will receive a limited number of young ladies to board with her, and join her French and English morning class. Beside a pleasant country home they will meet with unusual facilities for advancing in French, Music, &c. Address L. S., Babylon, L. I. City references.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

MRS. McGEACHY'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, St. Mark's-place, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will open Sept. 15. Application may be made personally, or by letter, as above. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE, BERGEN, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

LAW SCHOOLS.

YALE LAW SCHOOL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, D.D., LL.D., President.
HENRY DUTTON, LL.D., Professor.

Course two years. No preliminary examination. Students can enter or leave at any time.

The first term commences the eighth Monday after the last Thursday but one of July.

The second term commences the first Monday before the first Wednesday of May.

Fall vacation, eight weeks. Spring vacation, three weeks.

Recess of two weeks, embracing Christmas and New Year.

Tuition first year, $80; second year, $70; less than a year, $10 per month.

Tuition payable in advance, or to be secured, except for satisfactory reasons.

Instruction by lessons and lectures.

Moot courts, exercises in pleadings, and legal disquisitions.

Access to library without extra charge.

Membership for one year of members of the bar, for eighteen months of graduates of colleges, and for two years of all others, entitles to degree of LL.B. from Yale College.

One year and a half of graduates, and two years of all others, entitles, on examination, to admission to New-Haven County Bar.

This by comity usually entitles to admission to the Bar elsewhere.

Application for admission or information can be made to Prof. DUTTON, No. 4 Leffingwell Hall, Church-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October, 1868. Application may be made for all further information, to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—PRINCIPAL for first-class academy, salary $2,000; Principal for high school near City, $1,500, and another at $1,800; English assistant for boarding school; also classical assistant; professor of music for a female college; several other teachers wanted. Send for application form of American School Institute.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady from Virginia; thoroughly competent to teach English branches, French, and Music; she would be willing to travel if desired; the best references given and required. Apply at No. 158 West 34th-st., or to R. H., Box No. 1,320 Baltimore Post Office.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement for the coming year in New-York, Brooklyn or vicinity, as teacher of the English branches; will teach in schools or families. Address N. N., Brooklyn Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EBEN W. BALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Eben W. Ball, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
EDWARD K. ALBURTIS, Assignee.
au7-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS H. MOOK, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas H. Mook, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
au7-law3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES L. PAINE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Paine, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868.
HANFORD SMITH, Assignee,
jy31-law3wF* No. 332 West 31st-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 29th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD P. RUNDLE, of Tarrytown, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and FREDERICK W. JONES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LOUIS STEINFELDER, HENRY HAHN and SIMON STEINFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HERMANN GRUNTAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 30th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM RUXTON, of the town of Castleton, in the County of Richmond and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. CORLIES, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. HILL, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARK HOYT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mark Hoyt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL L. GRIFFITH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Daniel L. Griffith, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1868.
au14-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD J. BOECK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold J. Boeck, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, this 6th day of August, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au7-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SAMUELS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Marcus Samuels, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert W. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John D. Van Nortwick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 14th July, 1868.
jy31-law3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,249.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Henry Ham, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy31-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL STEINER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Steiner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1868.
CHARLES C. LEEDS, Assignee,
au14-law3wF* No. 293 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,418.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Matthew P. Robbins, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au14-law3wF* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS J. STRONG and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them.—And further notice is hereby given, That the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupts, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupts, at the same hour and place. Dated New-York, 4th August, 1868.
au7-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of EDWARD STONE, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of July, A. D. 1868.
SAMUEL S. SKINNER,
au7-law3wF* No. 447 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. MARTIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Martin, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., June 25, 1868.
SIMEON BIRDSALL, of Newburgh, N. Y.,
au7-law3wF Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE LAdy, an American, without incumbrance, as nurse or housekeeper in some good place; is fully competent for either situation; good reference; no objection to going out of the City. Apply at No. 233 Bleecker-st., near Carmine.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by two respectable young women, one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best City reference from their last place, where they lived nearly three years. Call at No. 232 West 51st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, a situation as child's nurse in a good family, or to travel with a lady; can take the entire charge of a baby from its infancy; good reference if required. Can be seen until engaged at No. 223 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID or lady's maid in a first-class family, (City;) aged 22; American; thoroughly capable; neat habits and reliable references. Apply or address ELLEN, care Mrs. Whitney, No. 144 Chrystie-st., after 12 M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; has the best City reference, by a very respectable young woman, or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; understands the business thoroughly; flute, do up ladies' fine muslins in good style. Call at 319 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, in the City, as seamstress; would do light chamberwork; can assist at dressmaking; good references will be given. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young married woman whose baby is five weeks old, as wet nurse; can sew on Wheeler's and Wilson's machine; can give good City reference. Call or address E. E., No. 448 Canal-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl, to do cooking or general servant; will be found neat, economical and respectful; a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY GIRL, A SITUation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; wages, $10; City reference; no objection to a large family. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer and ironer, a situation; has unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability; can make good bread and biscuit; is a beautiful laundress. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble Protestant girls, to live in one house, one as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the other as first-class waitress; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 25d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 445 West 41st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good City reference. At No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child-nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 398 7th-av.; ring the third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as nurse; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 West 26th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Seen for two days at No. 217 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway, near 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go in the country; best City reference. No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE employment of some kind or some one to befriend her. Address Mrs. RAYMOND, Station D.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A FARM BY a young man who has some knowledge; wishes to learn it thoroughly; best of references; Long Island preferred. Address J. W. E., No. 218 East 78th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man; a good steady place where there is some glass; has a good knowledge of the business, and only such parties as want a competent gardener need address, E. J. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Protestant man who understands his business, or would see to a few gentlemen's places in the City at low wages. Address T. GARDENER, No. 683 6th-av., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; can take charge of a horse and cow; is a good milker; would take moderate wages. Address R. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a middle-aged married man, who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a first-class gentleman's place; has good City reference. Address M., GARDENER, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant man; has first-class City reference; understands his business; wages no object; no objection to the country. Address WAITER, No. 823 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant young man; can give City or country references, and will be found willing and obliging. Address J. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER or coachman, by a single man; understands both businesses thoroughly; green-house, flowers and vegetables; good references. Address T. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 2/2 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SMART GERMAN, a situation; he understands the care of a vegetable garden and the care of horses; is not afraid of work. Address R. D. K., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; has good City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to a small garden; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a competent man of sober and industrious habits; reference satisfactory. Address M. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, having the best of reference. Address J. L. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD CAPABILITIES, strict integrity, and much experience, wants a situation in either City or country; this State preferred; has mechanical tastes and is used to overseeing men; salary, $2,500 to $5,000. As to location of business, address COWING, JOHNSON & CO., No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE grocery store, by a young man who thoroughly understands the business; could command a good trade in New-England; would not object to traveling part of the time; salary moderate; the best City references given. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY DEsires a position in a real estate office; can draw papers; is fully competent to take entire charge of an office; best of references. C. M., Box 124 *Times* Office, for three days.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN WISHES employment as copyist. Address B., Box No. 96 Brooklyn Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO BOYS; THOSE FAMILIAR with the Yankee Notion trade preferred. Apply by letter only, giving residence, recommendations, and amount of salary expected, to BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS VALET, competent as a coachman and waiter. Address C. D., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A CLERK ABOUT 16 or 18 years of age; a good writer and well recommended. Apply at No. 41 Jay-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO. With other first-class steamers building.

MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III., LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Oct. 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

BRITANNIA.......Aug. 15 | IOWA..........Sept. 5
HIBERNIA.......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA..........Sept. 12
EUROPA.......Aug. 29 | CALEDONIA..........Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain. For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........TUESDAY, Aug. 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

MALTA.......Aug. 20 | ALEPPO..........Sept. 3
SIBERIA.......Aug. 27 | TRIPOLI..........Sept. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates. For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green. For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. The favorite sidewheel steamer NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. SIEBRING, offering the last opportunity of the season at lowest rates, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st. and No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. AUG 15—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER. Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan. For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 15. Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 20. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY. THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama Railroad. NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT. THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon. AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA. AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE. For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent. WM. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-President. No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20. MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 27. EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3. For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month: SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 24. MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23. MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23. These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE. Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

YAZOO..........HODGES, SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
CORTES..........NELSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS. The steamship GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE. Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week. Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent. Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions. Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER TYBEE, Capt. DAVID CAULKINS, Is now receiving freight for Galveston and all points connected therewith, at Pier No. 4, North River, and will positively leave next week. For freight or passage, having elegant newly-fitted accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1868. No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR INdependent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, and MARMION on Saturday, Aug. 22, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA, will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME. Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,) VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY. 70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE. Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M. On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop. Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch. Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 1 o'clock.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 11th, 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th, 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th, 9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th, 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 13th, 10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 13th, 2:30 P. M.
Friday, 14th, 11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 15th, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 15th, 6 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 1:15 A. M.	Sunday, 16th, 3 P. M.
Sunday, 16th, 6:00 P. M.	

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin-street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.

THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms. BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city. Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily. Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains. Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line. One of the Magnificent Steamboats NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours. E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent. NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arriving in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Fare 50 cents. The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st., every Sunday morning at 7:30 o'clock; 34th-st., at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamboat MAGENTA will leave foot of Barclay-st. on SUNDAY MORNING next, Aug. 16, at 7:15 o'clock, landing at Christopher-st., 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 1:15 P. M. Fare each way, 50 cents.

A.—REGULAR SUNDAY BOATS TO Harlem, High Bridge and Karl's Park. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, will leave Peck-slip every hour, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st. Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug. 15: Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way. The steamer MAGENTA will leave New-York for Newark at 6:30 P. M., on SUNDAY next, Aug. 15.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR WHITE Stone, Sand's Point, Glen Cove, Glen Wood and Roselyn.—The steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip at 9:19 A. M. for the above places, landing at 19th and 37th sts. each way. Returning leaves Glen Cove at 4:15 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,

CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS CURED BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS

REVALENTA ARABICA

Food, which saves 50 times its cost in other Medicines.—Tins, 1 lb. $2 5; 24 lb. $36. DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York; J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, And all Grocers and Chemists in the country.

THE CELEBRATED WALTER GRAPE.

After twenty-five years' experience with the present tender and late varieties, we know the Walter, now first offered, will restore confidence in grape-raising. It never rots. Its abundant sugar raisins it indoors or on the vine; is a great grower and bearer; now contains 146 clusters of bloom; is very compact in cluster at the East, which is an advantage in marketing. We have not known the foliage to mildew; it succeeds in dry as well as very wet soils; is a seedling of the Delaware, crossed with Diana, and better than either; ripens before the Hartford, therefore the earliest, hardiest and best variety. No. 1, one year, $5, each in advance. Orders filled in rotation while supply lasts. No charge for packing. Send stamp for beautiful cut and opinions of many vineyardists. Powers' Hotel, No. 17 Park-row, New-York, is the headquarters of our general salesman, S. H. Slaught. FERRIS & CAYWOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. JULY 11, 1868.

HANSEL'S DOUBLE ACTION BURGLAR Proof Window Lock and Sash Holder can be put on old houses as well as new; has no spring; is a self-locker; prevents the sash from rattling and is the cheapest good lock in use; retail price, per dozen, $4 80; a liberal discount allowed to builders and the trade. State and County rights for sale. J. T. & J. B. SMITH, Sole Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CABINET COLLECtion of minerals, embracing a rare and splendid lot of gold, silver, copper, lead and other specimens, which cannot be duplicated at any cost, and will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 43 Pine-st.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. 8:15. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 2:45 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COPPER VACUUM PAN, ABOUT 4½ feet, with pair of vacuum pumps, 8 inches diameter by 12 inches stroke. Apply to THOMAS HARRISON, No. 260 West-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms. ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MIDDLEFIELD FIRE AND BUILDING Stone Company, No. 1,269 Broadway, between, 31st and 32d sts. Elegant decorated marble mantels, furniture tops, pedestals, &c., representing the choicest foreign marbles of every description so exactly that it is impossible to distinguish them. Also, marble wainscoting of rich and elegant colors, columns and pilasters, tiling, &, &c., at reasonable prices.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th st

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF G. WARREN GEER & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. G. WARREN GEER. GURDON S. M. GEER.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 362 Broadway, as heretofore. G. WARREN GEER. NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1868.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between PETER M. VIDAL and DAVID WRIGHT, under the firm name of VIDAL & WRIGHT, do this day dissolve by mutual consent, and all debts to be paid to D. WRIGHT, and the proceeds thereof to be paid pro rata to the creditors.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT at Long Branch, on the Shrewsbury River, N. J., comprising a two-story frame house, with all requisite outbuildings, barn, ice-house, farmer's house, &c., all in perfect order, and about 33 acres of good cultivable land, with about one-half mile frontage on the river. Photographs of the property, which belongs to the estate of the late W. A. Freeborn, can be seen at our office. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, large tracts of timber and ore lands in the Counties of Essex and Franklin, State of New-York. Streams of water and roads running through portions of the property, and railroads about being constructed in the vicinity. For further particulars apply to MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES, GOOD BUILDINGS, accessible by railroad nine times daily; good water; price $5,500; terms easy and possession. WM. H. NADIN, Millburn, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A CORNER PROPerty on Broad-st., near Morris depot, about 50 feet front by 112 deep. Address B. D., Box No. 5,933 New-York Post Office.

OWNERS OF MOUNT VERNON LOTS not having been released from condition of sale are requested to call on J. O. STEVENS, attorney, No. 45 William-st., third floor, immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST., MODERN FOUR-story high-stoop house, pleasantly located, with early possession; or occupant will rent until May next. Price $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—A NEW three-story and basement brick house, situated No. 414 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn; contains all the modern improvements; is nicely and comfortably furnished throughout: immediate possession given. Apply to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A FURNished three-story, brown-stone front house, in one of the pleasantest locations in Brooklyn, will be let for the Winter on favorable terms to a satisfactory party who will board the present occupants (a small family.) No boarding-house keeper need apply. Address N., Post Office Box No. 5,229.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Green-wood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

MACHINERY TO RENT WITH ROOM and power, in a pleasant manufacturing town in Massachusetts. The factory is conveniently located near two railroads, with direct communication with New-York or Boston, and is partially employed in a good business, which would be transferred to parties taking a lease. Machinery consists of power and hand presses, drops, lathes, planers, &c. A good opportunity for manufacturers who wish to increase their business without the additional expense of buying machinery, or for those who wish to start a new manufacturing business. For full particulars, address B. H., Post Office Box No. 4,581, New-York, stating particulars of business and wants.

A DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE IN A great business thoroughfare; has been established for years by a well-known firm, who are selling $150,000 yearly; long lease and low rent; good reasons for selling; grand opportunity. Particulars by addressing DRY GOODS FIRM, *Herald* Office.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square, formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Oscar Coles. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN, dentist or tradesman.—The parlor floor No. 489 Hudson-st. to let.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week. Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany. Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.) CHARLES L. BEACH.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake; beautiful and healthy Summer resort. Fine fishing, boating, &c. No mosquitos. Stages meet the 10 A. M. train from New-York *via* Erie Railway, daily at Monroe. M. P. BROWNING & CO., Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Parties who desire rooms during the warmth of September will be taken at reduced rates, on and after 25th of August. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY OF SIX PERSONS, TWO gentlemen and four ladies, wish good plain board from the 1st of September; location below 30th-st. Address, giving terms, which must be low, F. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—TWO LARGE, pleasant rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife; also smaller rooms for single gentlemen; at No. 271 West 11th-st., near 4th-st. Table first class: location quiet and pleasant.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An entire second floor, nicely furnished, to rent from 1st September, with or without board; references required and given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK and middle parlor, and large, pleasant room in second and third floor to let with first-class board, at No. 56 (old No.) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

A NICELY FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front room to let by a private family, to one or two persons, with or without board, in good neighborhood, No. 360 West 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

VERY HANDSOME ROOM WITH OR without board, may be had by a family or by a few single gentlemen in the first-class private house No. 29 West 18th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

LARGE, PLEASANTLY FURNISHED rooms for married or single gentlemen, with board, in a New-England family; house first class. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av. Reference required.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, PARlor, bed-room, and dressing-room, with piano, &c., &c.; private table. Terms, $75 per week. No. 52 West 15th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET ONE or two furnished rooms on second floor, with hot and cold water, to gentlemen only. Call at 75 Bank-st.

FINE SUITS OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; house first class, near Broadway.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, furnished, to let with first-class board. Location unsurpassed.

FINE SUITES OF ROOMS—SECOND AND third floors, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st., near Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 125 FIFTH-AVENUE—A SECOND floor with private table; also single rooms for gentlemen.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without board, an unfurnished room and closet, or small room adjoining; good location down town; for instruction in music or English branches, in part rent; will make a liberal arrangement. Address B. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMily, a floor of four or five rooms, in a respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 a month. Address No. 421½ Broadway, cigar store.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, by a gentleman and wife, in a very quiet family. Address Box No. 1,212 Post Office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,

OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.

The Manager of the Hotel de l'Athénée, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment. Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and good management of his hotel.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWIN SCRANTON, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE—7 STORE LOTS on the principal street in the heart of business in the City of Rochester, N. Y., very near the Post Office. Sale on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 10 o'clock, at the auction house of SCRANTON & PHILLIPS, Nos. 26 and 28 Main-street. A rare chance for investment. For particulars, address the auctioneer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway.

H. D. MINER & BARKER WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, 14th, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a general assortment of genteel household furniture, removed from the country for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and black-walnut parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites; hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; French-plate mirrors, lounges, rockers, wardrobes, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Rosewood 7-octave, upright, boudoir piano, of superior tone and finish, by one of our best City makers; cost, $500.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1868, at 10½ o'clock, at the PARSONAGE MANSION, East 122d-st., a few doors east of 3d-av., north side, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c. Particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock, within the store: 1,267 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, Landing ex steamer *Russia*, from Liverpool. At 12 o'clock on Pier No. 10 East River: 3,466 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo brig *Bride*, from Palermo.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st., WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of second-hand furniture, carpets, bedding, desks, refrigerators, kitchen articles, &c., &c.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1868.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following-named vessels:

At the United States Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.: The MARATANZA, side-wheel steamer, 786 tons. WINOOSKI, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. PEORIA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. TACONY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. LENAPEE, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. YUCCA, screw steamer, 373 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 12 o'clock M.: The TALLAHOMA, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. AUGUSTA, side-wheel steamer, 1,310 tons. DON, (iron,) screw steamer, 390 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.: The METACOMET, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. SHAMROCK, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. SASSACUS, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. CHENANGO, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. FLORIDA, side-wheel steamer, 1,261 tons. HORNET, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 820 tons. BOXER, (iron,) side-wheel steamer, 444 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.: The ASCUTNEY, side-wheel steamer, 974 tons. NEWBERN, screw steamer, 948 tons.

At the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock M.: The SENECA, screw steamer, 507 tons.

At New-Orleans, La., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.: The MAHASKA, side-wheel steamer, 832 tons.

At Mound City, Ill., on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.: The GRAMPUS, side-wheel steamer, 300 tons. PANSY, side-wheel steamer, 50 tons.

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards and Stations.

Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited on the day of sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard and Stations within two weeks from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-lawtol5oct

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For paving New-street from Wall to Beaver with Nicholson pavement.
2. For paving Murray-street from Broadway to West-street with Nicholson pavement.
3. For paving Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River with Nicholson pavement.
4. For paving Exchange-place from Broad-street to Hanover-square with Nicholson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. Both sides of New-street from Wall-street to Beaver, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
2. Both sides of Murray-street from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
3. Both sides of Rector-street from Broadway to the Hudson River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
4. Both sides of Exchange-place from Broadway to Hanover-square, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 6, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS. THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American comedienne, LOTTA, who will appear in a new five-act Drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled FIRE FLY, OR, THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG, Which will be produced with new scenery, new costumes, original music, new machinery, new appointments, and the following GREAT CAST:

FIRE FLY, the Friend of the Flag..........LOTTA
Harold Cecil, passing as Louis Victor..Mr. Chas. Fisher
The Duke of Lyonnaise, friend to Louis..........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Berkley Cecil, brother to Harold....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Ben Arslan, a Zouave..........Mr. George Holland
Rake, Harold's own man..........Mr. E. Lamb
Col. Chateauroy....Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Marshal McDonald..........Mr. T. J. Hind
Shadrick Levi..........Mr. R. McWade
Claude Chaurillon..........Mr. T. Milton
Alcide..........Mr. J. Hogan
Millbank..........Mr. W. H. Pope
Venetia, Princess of Corona.....Miss Le Claire Phillips
Marquise de Renardiere..........Miss Mary Barrett
French soldiers, passengers, servants, Arabs, news venders, &c., &c.

ACT FIRST.—Scene 1.—The Mole or Landing Place at Algiers. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Cafe of the Chasseurs. A supposed lapse of two years.

ACT SECOND.—Scene 1.—The Barrack Room. Scene 2.—A Street in Algiers. Scene 3.—Ruined Mosque in the Desert. Scene 4.—Cafe Chatant. Song and Mad Dance..........by..........Lotta

ACT THIRD.—Scene 1.—Interior and Exterior of the Princess' Marquee. Scene 2.—Exterior of Camp. Scene 3.—The Bivouac. THE BATTLE.

ACT FOURTH.—Scene 1.—A Plain in Front of the Camp. During this Scene, the Celebrated Solo on the Snare Drum.......by......Lotta. Scene 2.—Front View of Camp. Scene 3.—The Princess' Tent.

ACT FIFTH.—Scene 1.—Algerine-street. Scene 2—The Marshal's Ante-room. Scene 3.—The Desert. Scene 4.—Review Ground. MILITARY EXECUTION. UNEXPECTED AND IMPRESSIVE DENOUEMENT.

Seats secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8, NINETY-FIRST GRAND CONCERT.

PROGRAMME:

1. March, "Persian"..........Strauss
2. Overture, Op 7..........Rietz
3. Waltz, "Vorstaedtler"..........Lanner
4. Grand Fantasie, "Rigoletto"..........Verdi
5. Adagio motto—Allegro con brio } from the 2d Symphony }..........Beethoven
6. Larghetto
7. L'Invitation a la Dance..........Weber
8. Fackeltanz..........Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Le Domino Noir"..........Auber
10. Duett, "I would, my love"..........Mendelssohn
For two Cornets by Messrs. DIETZ and KOCHLE.
11. Waltz, "Weiner Bonbons"..........Strauss
12. March, "Turkish"..........Mozart

CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Private Boxes, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA. For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway. ON SUNDAY NEXT, AUG. 16, TWO GRAND CONCERTS.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

FOUL PLAY. Matinee SATURDAY, at 2. NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY. The great BUTLER TROUPE. New acts. The immense pantomime of the RED GNOME AND THE THREE THIEVES OF MARSEILLES.

WE ARE POSITIVELY ASSURED BY parties interested in the matter here that the extraordinary Gymnast Leotard, the originator of the "Flying Trapeze," will arrive here. Leotard has created a world-wide reputation by his astonishing feats, performed in London, Paris and other large cities of Europe, and being the originator of the Trapeze style of performance here will, no doubt, be much curiosity to see him when he reaches our shores.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—SATURDAY.

SECOND FOUL PLAY MATINEE. Doors open at 1½—begins at 2 P. M. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats $1.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

Proposals are invited, from responsible parties, until 12 M., Aug. 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW, (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing Oct. 1, 1868. Forage and straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; hay and straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separate, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8,000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty-eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this City.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit, on or before the 15th day of September next, satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipts of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder, for the faithful fulfillment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brt. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A. and Depot Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East River, will be received at this office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of 25 feet mean low water, and the debris deposited where the engineer may direct. The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1,364.8 cubic yards, over an area of 1,222.2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576.1 cubic yards, over an area of 1,302.2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of Frying Pan and Pot Rock, and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed, amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys, and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the surface and cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guarantees can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks, should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for removing rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks. JOHN NEWTON, Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until 12 noon of SATURDAY, Sept. 5, 1868, for the removal of the wreck of the steamer *Scotland*, situated in the South Channel, near Sandy Hook, N. J.

The wreck and all material pertaining to the vessel must be removed to a depth of at least 22½ feet mean low water, and no portion shall again be deposited, after removal, below high water mark.

The work must be completed by Dec. 1, 1869.

The wreck will be divided into three sections, by dividing the space from the bow to the stern into three (3) equal portions. When the first section, beginning at the bow, has been removed to the prescribed depth, and according to the foregoing conditions, one-quarter of the stipulated price for the removal will be paid. When the second section has been removed, one-quarter of the price, as above, will be paid; and when the third section has been removed, the balance of the stipulated sum will be paid; provided that the work shall be prosecuted and finished in the order above given.

Proposals must state, first, the sum in money asked for the removal of the wreck, the contractor receiving nothing from the proceeds of the material and cargo removed; second, the sum in money asked, the United States waiving in favor of the contractor all its interest in the proceeds of the material and cargo removed.

Proposals to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

The proposals and guarantee will be of the form to be obtained at this office.

No bids exceeding one hundred thousand dollars will be entertained. JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen. U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

FIFTEEN DAYS CLOSING SALE. STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS OFFERED. CALICOES, 10c.; DELAINES, 12½c.; GOOD BLACK ALPACA, 35c. DRESS GOODS, 12½c.; BED TICK, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c. REMNANTS, CLOTHS, SILKS, and DRESS GOODS. BLACK SILK from $1 50 up to $3 50. Four large MIRRORS, three CARPETS, two black walnut Cloak Racks, Cloak Shoulders and figures, four black walnut Doors with plate-glass. OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., corner Forsyth-st.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. 14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

LADIES FALL HATS AND BONNETS, new styles, now ready. Princess hats, Mary Stuart hats and Eugenie hats, new styles. Children's hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager
G. L. FOX..........Stage Manager

"HUMPTY DUMPTY." G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (23d week.) Fairy Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Matchless Dancing, Comic Tricks. | G. L. FOX as CLOWN. | Sparkling Fun, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Great Skating. GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALLI. Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT. HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,

Lessee and Manager..........WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Mr. BATEMAN has the honor to announce the FOURTH WEEK OF HIS WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, acknowledged by the entire Press and public to combine THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTS, THE LARGEST AND BEST-DRILLED CHORUS, THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORCHESTRA, AND THE MOST PERFECT MISE EN SCENE EVER PRESENTED IN OPERA IN NEW-YORK. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK AT 8. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S masterpiece in 4 acts, BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard.)

Mlle. IRMA..........Boulotte
Mons. AUJAC..........Barbe-Bleue

BARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE. Reserved seats at the box-office and No. 701 Broadway.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Manager..........D. H. Harkins.

CROWDED HOUSES—ABSOLUTE SUCCESS. A perfect ovation tendered every evening by the ELITE OF THE CITY. The great London and New-York sensation FOUL PLAY. The most ingenious and thrilling romance of the day, FOUL PLAY. Every evening at 8. SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents. THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. SECOND WEEK OF THE GLORIOUS SUCCESS OF MR. AND MRS. HARRY WATKINS. SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT NEW DRAMA TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS. SATURDAY SECOND WATKINS MATINEE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music. CONTINUED SUCCESS! An appreciative and delighted audience nightly crowd the Hall to witness EUGENE'S Great Burlesque Opera of IL TROVATORE, And his very laughable Ballet of LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, In which all the distinguished Artists of this Great Company nightly appear. 14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

REMEMBER FOUL PLAY MATINEE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE—SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—(CARD.)

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.

Proprietor and Manager..........GEO. WOOD.
Assistant Manager..........SAMUEL COLVILLE.

The new Museum being now in perfect order for the reception and repository of curiosities, Mr. WOOD will be deeply grateful for contributions, which may be forwarded at once, for which receipts signed by him will be returned, and the names of donors will be placed upon each article and published in the Museum Catalogue. It is desired that all articles sent be plainly described, and the names of donors legibly written. Parties having curiosities for sale or hire may also address, stating lowest terms. The non-receipt of an answer should be respectfully considered as a negative. Owing to the great amount of space, facilities will be afforded artists for the exhibition and sale of works of art, or anything curious in mechanism; also, models of patents, &c., &c. It being the design of the proprietor that nothing shall be wanting to render WOOD'S MUSEUM not only most attractive as a place of resort, but useful to science and industry. OPENING DAY, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1868, full particulars of which will be immediately announced.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

EIGHTEEN BARITONE AND BASS songs, with piano accompaniment. Price 50 cents. New number of Boosey's Musical Cabinet. To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. A new catalogue of Boosey & Co.'s cheap musical publications sent free. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on instalments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND FLOUR STORE, No. 60 21st-st., South Brooklyn, at a sacrifice; a fine horse, wagon, stock and fixtures, in an excellent situation, with good customers, &c., to a business man; every facility will be afforded, and success guaranteed. Call at the above. G. W. CADMUS, No. 60 21st-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 29,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—ON THE 24TH DAY of July, 1868, a note, dated Ashland, Aug. 13, 1867, for $3,180, made by Murray, Morton & Co., to order of Henry Saylor, and by him indorsed, payable one year after date, at First National Bank of Ashland, Penn.; payment of said note to any one but the owner, the undersigned, has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. A. R. BASS.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

LADIES REQUIRING MEDICAL ASsistance, should consult DR. ALLEN, No. 42 St. Mark's-place, a regular, successful practitioner. Elegant rooms for nursing. Consultations from 9 to 5.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause may be, with or without medicine: circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME MYERS, LATE OF NO. 514 HUDson-st., has returned from France, and taken rooms at No. 87 Christopher-st.; can tell past and future events; can speak English, French and German; guarantees to all who favor her with calls.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, sickness; medicine for all diseases, &c.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York. D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't. Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The Ball at New-London—Yachts in Harbor—Start for Newport—Log of the Trip—Arrival at Newport—How the Yachts Came in.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD YACHT KATE,
NEWPORT, R. I., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

My last letter giving an account of the schooner yacht race was rather hurriedly put together in order to catch the mail, and I forgot to mention the accident to the *Fleur de Lis*. It appears that shortly after rounding the stakeboat the *Fleur de Lis* got caught in a puff and carried away her fore and mainmast heads down to the eyes of the rigging. She had sprung her foremast head on the trip up from Glen Cove, but they thought they had repaired it sufficiently to stand. Mr. DOUGLAS, of the *Restless*, seeing the plight she was in, kindly hauled round and went to her assistance, finally towing her in. It is a very unfortunate thing for Mr. DICKERSON, who is such a devotee to yachting; but he expects to get in new spars and join the squadron at Newport on Friday. During the evening the two first sloops, the *White Wing*, Commodore HOMANS, and the *Clytie*, belonging to Mr. HARRESHOFF, arrived from the East. Mr. KENNARD's handsome steam yacht, the *Octavia*, also anchored off the Pequot at about 8 o'clock. They came up from Glen Cove for the ball.

THE BALL.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the whole of the Pequot House was lit up and all the bedroom windows were flaring with light, while their fair occupants were engaged in the mysteries of that interesting study—the female toilet. The dancing did not commence until about 9:30, and was only a carpet hop, but the magnificence and elegance of the ladies' dresses made up for the deficiencies of the ball-room. The music was supplied by a band of three pieces, led by LANDER. This band is regularly attached to the house. The dancing was very quiet at first, but at last they got up the German, which put a little life into the proceedings. The hop was well attended, and a good many of the visitors accompanying the squadron were present. Among the other guests we noticed Mrs. and two Misses Townsend; Mr., Mrs. and two Misses Schermerhorn; Mrs. and Miss Hunter, Mrs. Day, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Jones; Mr. and Miss Messier, Mr. and Mrs. Thoms, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Denis, Mr. and Miss Clarke, Miss Wagstaff, Miss Baker, Miss Blake, and Miss Eades. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Stebbins, Bennett, Livingston, Kidd, Douglas, Dillon, Crane, Lorillard, and numerous others. A large detachment of officers from the Fort were present, and their uniforms, in conjunction with the Club uniform, gave the ball quite a military appearance. Dancing was kept up pretty late, and many of the yachtsmen did not have much time for sleep, as they were to start at six for Newport. The Pequot House is at present very full and has about 375 boarders, all from New-York, with the exception of two families.

THE START.

Wednesday morning at daybreak looked very gloomy and a stiff north-easter whistled through the masts and rigging of the little fleet, as if warning them of the dangers of the deep on such a day and with such a breeze. One of the first objects that attracted our attention was the *Fleur de Lis*, who looked something in the style of a lightship with both her mastheads down. Shortly before six, the yachts began making preparations for starting, but on board many they seemed to think it doubtful whether the Commodore would give the signal with such a wind. They had not long to remain in doubt, as at 6:45 the signal gun boomed forth its orders, and the yachts got under weigh as soon as possible. The start was very straggling, as many were unprepared, but the *Idler*, *Dauntless* and *Fleetwing* got away pretty well and then the other schooners, *Halcyon*, *Alice*, *Magic*, *Phantom*, *Widgeon*, *Restless* and *Josephine* follow ed close after. The *Addie V.* was next, with the *White Cap* and *Clytie* following in her wake. The *Kate*, who was delayed getting up her anchor, lead the rear guard, comprising the *Palmer*, *Gussie*, *Corning* and *Rambler* last. The breeze was very stiff, and all the sloops were under jib and mainsail, while some of the schooners had up their maintopsails, and the *Dauntless* carried both topsails and a staysail. As we passed through the channel by Fisher's Island, the *Dauntless* lay ahead of us well up to windward, and heeling over with every puff. The *Palmer*, taking an inside channel between some rocks and the main land, slipped by us, cutting the water like a knife. The *Kate* proved herself to be a good boat in a stiff breeze, as we soon passed the fleet *Clytie*, and after a little gave the *White Cap* the go-by. A literary individual sitting in her stern was taking notes; it is to be hoped he attended to the way the little *Kate* went by them. This was a thoroughly good day for yachting, but not of the kind to please any of the effeminate ducks, or as a contemporary calls them, "Yachtsmen with their hair parted in the middle." The schooners were having a fine time of it ahead, with just about as much wind as they wanted to make them scoop along at a 2:40 gait. At 8 o'clock we stood due south of Stonington, and Watch Hill Point lay due east of us. The *Gussie*, *White Cap*, *Corning* and *Clytie* were having plenty of fun behind us, and every now and then they would lay down with the wind, nearly touching the water. The *Rambler* came up alongside of us, and went by us as we passed Watch Hill Point. This point seems to be a small watering place, judging from the different large hotels standing on the beach. After passing the point we ran a point closer along the beach, with Montauk Point laying away down on our right. The wind still held on very fresh, and the *Addie V.*, who had nearly a mile start, and on whom we had gained considerably, hauled in shore and took a reef in her mainsail. During this operation we passed her, and soon afterward the *Gussie* came up and also took in a reef. The little *White Cap* and the *Clytie* stood well on, scorning to take a reef in. We passed Noyes' Point at about 8:45 o'clock, having made about twenty miles since we started. She coming behind us seemed to have enough to do, as every now and then she would lay nearly flat, and take some time to recover herself. At 10 o'clock the wind moderated considerably, and we rounded Point Judith at 10:20, and then altered our course, laying up as close as we could on the starboard tack, we went in for a little, and then going about made a short board in shore, holding on for a few minutes and then going on the starboard tack. By this time the schooners were all far ahead, and some of them near the light-house of Newport. The sloops lay about half a mile to leeward, the *Gussie* first, followed by the *Addie V.* and *Corning* in her wake. The *White Cap* and *Clytie* had not rounded Point Judith. The wind was slowly dying away, giving the *Gussie* and *Addie V.* a better chance with their rig sails. We lay on the starboard tack for about three miles, when we again went about and stood in shore. On our next tack we ran along the shore up Narragansett Bay, and, the wind freshening, we stood a good chance of fetching Newport. Going up the bay, we passed to leeward of the *Julia* schooner, belonging to Mr. CRAWFORD ALLEN, of Providence. It was near 12 o'clock, and we were off the bay, running up to Newport. The *Kate* had gained considerably on the *Gussie*, *Addie V.* and *Corning*, who were coming on about a mile astern and to leeward of us. The *Restless* passed astern of us on the other tack, and two schooners were a short way ahead to windward, laying up for the town. We passed the Beaver Tail Light at 11:55, with the breeze still strong and very puffy. Coming down the harbor the *Addie V.* took in her topsail, the wind being a little too much for her. The *Kate* still kept the lead of the sloops, carying her topsail and standing up quite stiff. Newport looked very pretty coming up the harbor, with its environs studded with handsome villas and pleasure grounds. The *Kate* rounded the fort and dropped anchor in the harbor at 12:30 o'clock, being the first sloop by twenty minutes, and having beaten the schooner *Restless*, the fast sloops *Addie Voorhis*, *Gussie*, *White Cap*, *Corning* and *Clytie*. Mr. ROBERT DILLON, the owner of the *Kate*, may be proud of his boat, for it would be hard to find one to beat her on a wind with a good stiff breeze. The yachts arrived in the following order:

Phantom	11:50	Magic	12:20
Idler	11:51	Widgeon	12:24
Halcyon	11:52	Kate	12:30
Fleetwing	11:54	Addie V	12:52
Eva	11:57	Gussie	12:55
Dauntless	12:04	Restless	12:56
Josephine	12:11	Corning	1:00
Alice	12:15	Clytie	1:15
Palmer	12:17	White Cap	1:45

The race between the schooners was very closely contested, and there were several pools sold on the first past the lightship. This was won by the *Idler*, who had gained considerably on the *Phantom*, as she had broken her fore gaff, rendering the foresail nearly useless. The *Phantom* let go her anchor in the harbor, about half a minute before the *Idler*, and the others came in very quick afterward. The squadron will probably remain in Newport until Sunday, when they will go to New-Bedford. There will be nothing done to-morrow, but on Friday a schooner and sloop race will take place. Newport is very full at present, and the arrival of the Yacht Club has given a new impetus to the gaieties perpetrated at this festive watering-place. The *White Wing* came into harbor about 4 o'clock, having called at Stonington on her way up. The *Gracie*, a new sloop built on the model of the *Addie Voorhis*, but about ten times larger, is lying here. The following boats will probably start in the race: *Gracie*, *Addie V.*, *Gussie*, *White Wing*, *Kate*, *Corning*, *Clytie* and *White Cap*. E. F.

SING SING.

The Methodist Camp Meeting—The Rainy Season—Doings of the Week—Conclusion of the Services.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SING SING, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868.

In my letter of Friday last, from this place, I noted the commencement of the great camp meeting at the grove, two miles above the town, and now I have to tell you that its close is near at hand.

The rainy season was a serious misfortune to the good people interested in the project, for it brought misery to those who attended the encampment, while it prevented many others who else would have been there from going. Sleeping in a leaky tent, on a muddy, undrained spot, with a mattress resting simply upon a flooring of half-inch planks, is conducive neither to comfort nor health, but exposes its occupants to great danger, and of this description are more than a score on the ground, owned by those who brought them there. The tents furnished by the Committee were of a better order, however, and vastly more attractive and comfortable than their shabby neighbors. While upon this point I cannot forbear humoring the inclination to remind the trustees of this property that they should, by all means, before the next meeting, see to it that the grounds are thoroughly drained. No blame can be attached to them for not doing so before this, for they have not had the means with which to do it, only small amounts of money having been subscribed at various times, and not enough to make a complete job of it. Some parts of the camp are well provided in this respect, but many others are so wet that one's life is positively endangered by sleeping thereon. Besides the establishment of a perfect drainage system, there should be lines of slightly elevated foot-boards, leading in all directions from the centre of the ground. This arrangement would be preferable to wading, ankle-deep, through mud, damping the feet, and soiling the clothes of the unfortunate pedestrian. These improvements would cost but a little, and, certainly, the necessary funds could be gathered from the wealthy Methodist Churches of this section of the State, who would reap incalculable benefit therefrom.

The attendance last week was, on an average, about three thousand per day, but on Sunday it is estimated that fully ten thousand persons were present, the largest gathering of a religious character that ever took place in Westchester County. On the succeeding days, with the exception of Tuesday, when there were severe rain storms, not less than five thousand individuals were at the grove—the largest numbers appearing in the afternoons. To-day it seemed to me as though as many faces could be seen as on Sunday. Every railroad train and river steamer, or other public and many private vehicles, brought their full complement of passengers, who were soon helping to swell the vast crowds that surged to and fro about the camps, so that the passage from one point to any other on the ground was a matter of extreme difficulty.

This morning Rev. W. H. MCALLISTER delivered a very effective sermon to a large and attentive congregation. At 2 o'clock in the afternon, prayer and other social meetings were held in the various church-tents, at all of which there were numerous gatherings. It was thought that Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. would arrive in time for the service at 2:30 o'clock, but for some unknown reason that gentleman did not make his appearance, and the second choice fell upon Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, whose extemporaneous sermon was full of power, and evidently made a deep impression upon the audience. In the evening, Rev. J. S. INSKIP officiated, and the service was prolonged until the hour of midnight, a vast concourse of persons participating in the exercises. The Benediction was then pronounced, and the great camp meeting of 1868 declared dismissed.

It is reported that the "converts" of this session are very numerous—more so, perhaps, than of any preceding meeting—which, of course, is very satisfactory to those who have maintained the project and shared in its arduous labors.

The TIMES readers have already been informed that Rev. WM. MORLEY PUNSHEON, the far-famed English divine, was present on Saturday last, when he delivered a characteristic and feeling address upon various religious topics. The announcement that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would temporarily leave his Summer retreat at Poughkeepsie and spend a day at the camp was partially warranted by the facts. Mr. BEECHER, in reply to a note from the Committee, said that he would gladly hasten to accept the invitation were it not that he was quite ill, and for the time compelled to remain in his room. The consequent disappointment of the people was very great, for they had expected to see and hear the popular favorite, but learning of his illness, of course they yielded graciously to the situation.

To-morrow morning the camp will be broken up, and those who did not retire in the late trains of last night will go to their respective homes—all, doubtless, happy over the experiences of their brief sojourn in the forest-grove. R. R. S.

President Johnson's Address to the Tailors.

The remarks of President JOHNSON upon the occasion of the visit of the delegates of the Journeymen Tailors' International Union to him on Wednesday, are thus reported:

"I have no speech to make, gentlemen, but to express my thanks for this visit. Those engaged in labor should not let themselves be imposed upon by others. If those who labor would devote their time, their intellect, their influence and intelligence to the elevation of labor, much good can be accomplished. We should not be ashamed of our professions, whether tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, or of any profession in the mechanical line. Labor should be elevated into an aristocracy, and if all mechanics and laborers will pursue the right course the time will come when we will create an aristocracy of labor. An aristocracy of labor would produce merit, morals, virtue and intelligence. That is the kind of aristocracy I am in favor of. It is not the profession of the man, but his associations that degrade him. Let us endeavor to elevate ourselves, and we elevate our professions. It is worth that makes the man. Let us rely upon our own worth and merit for success. The most pleasant hours of my life were those I spent in my tailor shop. I am proud of it. I was not only a mechanic, but had the reputation of being a good one. I do not wish to be facetious, but as there has been a good deal said about the President being a tailor I will only go back to the Scripture, which says Adam was a tailor, and was the first to take a stitch or make a suit of clothes, and surely if Adam was a tailor, I do not consider myself, as President, degraded to have been one. I have only spoken in a friendly way, and I thank all present for the compliment you have paid me. I have the gratification of saying that, notwithstanding my early calling, when I, too, worked as a tailor, I have not become giddy or proud in the position I now hold as President. Once more I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of this visit."

The President then informed the delegates that if they desired to inspect any portion of the building they might do so, and they would be shown over the rooms if they desired. He then bade them goodbye. The interview lasted about an hour, when the several delegates left the White House, evidently well pleased with their reception by the President.

A Member of the Arkansas State Senate Shot.

From the Memphis Post, Aug. 10.

We learn from a gentleman just in from Little Rock, that Hon. STEVEN WHEELER, Senator from White County, Ark., was shot while riding near Stony Point, in a buggy, on his way to Little Rock, with Col. WILL HICKS. They were ordered out of the carriage by a band of rebels, and Col. HICKS ordered to return home. Before the Colonel was out of sight he saw two shots fired at WHEELER and heard four more. Nothing was heard of WHEELER for several days, and it was supposed that he was assassinated. It appears, however, that as he left the buggy he dodged into the brush near by so quickly that he succeeded in getting away from the would-be murderers with only a bullet through his arm. He concealed himself for a time, and at length swam the Arkansas River. He reached Little Rock on Thursday evening, safe otherwise than the wound in his arm. The greatest excitement prevailed at the Rock over the affair. Guards were sent to the scene of the attempted assassination. The trunk of Mr. WHEELER had been broken open, the papers scattered, and whatever of value taken. Gov. CLAYTON is following up the villains with his wonted energy, and it is confidently anticipated that they will be caught.

The Spicer Poisoning Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not, in any way, desire to censure or apologize for what appears to be an incomplete inquest in the case of JOHN SPICER, who recently died from the effects of poison administered in a Seidlitz powder by some hand unknown. But I emphatically enter my protest against the hasty and inconsiderate remarks which have appeared in some of the leading papers, casting a stain of suspicion upon the wretched and grief-stricken widow of the unfortunate deceased; and I appeal to the heart and head of every generous and right-minded man in the land, who believes in the loyalty and devotion of his wife, for a justification of the motives which prompt my words.

Would it not be as just and consistent to investigate the motives and influences which caused a Coroner's jury to decide that it was impossible for the druggist to have made the mistake in putting up the powder, as to call upon the widow to exonerate herself from the suspicion of murder which would attach itself to her? Would it not be as well to ascertain whether the men comprising the jury were not business neighbors of the druggist, and that the fear of loss of trade to him had influenced them, in a kindly spirit, to exonerate him from blame, without considering the fearful consequences which were to ensue by throwing the odium of a horrible crime upon the wife and mother, in whose conduct during the illness, and since the death of her husband, nothing has been found to show guilt or action other than naturally could have been expected from a distracted and loving wife upon whom a great blow has fallen.

To cloak or extenuate crime in any shape I hold to be a great sin, but we hold the officers of the law responsible to us for the faithful discharge of their duties, and to them belongs the task of ferreting out and unraveling the mystery which has enshrouded this most extraordinary transaction, and those journals, which abuse their power as public censors, should be reminded of the immortal motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Report of the Health Board Sanitary Committee—Action of Govs. Fenton and Ward.

The Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health have been engaged very actively for several days inspecting the various cattle yards of the city where stock from the West is received. Some diseased cattle have been found, but not in sufficient numbers to cause alarm. Those affected have been properly cared for, and measures have been taken to prevent diseased meat reaching our markets. The following is a report which they have prepared to submit to the Board of Health:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1868.

In view of the rapid spread of the malignant disease that has burst forth as an epidemic among herds of cattle in certain portions of Illinois and Indiana, whence beef is supplied to the Metropolitan District of New-York and the most populous portions of the Eastern and Middle States, this Board of Health has endeavored promptly to do whatever lies in its power to prevent the introduction of such cattle and to exclude all such beef from the markets in this district. And however greatly it is regretted that farmers and the holders of the infected and sickly herds must suffer personal losses and inconvenience, the act of bringing forward and offering any such animals for food must be regarded as a very gross offence against the lives of our fellow-beings. The investigations made by scientific and experienced officers of this Board have fully confirmed the opinion that the flesh of these diseased animals cannot be safely used for food. The information now before us clearly shows that until some proof of the contrary is shown, the malignant disease which has been brought Eastward from Illinois and Indiana should be regarded and treated as an infectious fever or plague. The transportation of any sick or infected cattle from the sickly district to other States should be prohibited. The offering of any such diseased animals, or any portion of their flesh, for sale for food, within the Metropolitan District of New-York, will be regarded as a culpable offence against the sanitary ordinances relating to markets and food articles and will be punished with the heaviest penalties the laws provide. No relaxation of this order of the Board can be allowed.

From the first hour that any officer of this Board had information of the probable presence or approach of the infected herds near to New-York, the utmost vigilance has been resorted to for the prompt and absolute exclusion of these cattle, and every portion of their flesh from the markets. The greatest diligence, and all available means have also been employed in the investigation of the pathology and character of the disease and its morbid results in the organs and flesh of the sick cattle. Yet we look to the proper authorities of the districts in which the disease is spreading to give to these latter subjects the investigation that is needed. Plainly enough it is a pestilence that may seriously affect the public health if it is not "stamped out," or at least kept well isolated.

The sanitary interests of New-York and a reasonable regard for the public health throughout this State and other communities that are similarly exposed, has made it a duty of this Board publicly to express its earnest desire to have the most effectual sanitary measures adopted here and elsewhere for the protection of the markets and the people against all diseased beef. In response to the request of the officers of this Board, the Governors of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are coöperating for this purpose. And it is plainly necessary that this effort should extend throughout all the States westward, and particularly in these districts where the disease is prevailing. And it is earnestly advised that preventive measures, commensurate with its severity, be forthwith adopted by authorities having jurisdiction in all exposed districts. It is respectfully recommended that whatever other regulations may be adopted there should be very rigorous quarantine or isolation of all infected or sick cattle, and that such cattle shall in no case be moved except as hereinafter recommended; also that wherever the disease appears on transport trains or boats, or in the herd yards, thorough disinfection shall be adopted, and the sick animals be either immediately slaughtered or be kept isolated under sanitary care.

Disinfection of Cattle Yards and Cattle Transport Cars.—The Metropolitan Board of Health earnestly recommends that upon every line of railway upon which cattle are being or have recently been transported from Illinois, eastward, there shall be a suitable application of disinfectants.

What Disinfectants to use and how they may be applied.—Carbolic acid is the only one to rely upon. Use the crude and cheap fluids known as heavy oil of coal-tar, or the coal-tar itself, upon yards, paths and all the droppings and manure. The cheapest kind of carbolic acid will be best upon the floors and sides of cattle-cars. There should be a complete coating or wash of these sprinkled over the entire surface that is to be disinfected. Grounds and paths should first receive a thin coating of quick-lime, and upon this sprinkle the heavy oil of tar from a common watering-pot. The floors and sides of foul cars should be thoroughly moistened with carbolic acid. It may be applied with sprinkler or brush. Manure heaps and droppings from Western cattle should be carefully disinfected with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime and heavy oil or crude acid.

A barrel or two to the acre of "heavy oil," or of good coal-tar would be a sufficient quantity, and a pint of carbolic acid, diluted in fifty parts water, would suffice for a sixteen-head cattle-car.

The Sanitary Committee and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Health having been directed to prepare a statement with suggestions in regard to preventive measures against the cattle disease, respectfully submit the foregoing to the public.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.
GEO. B. LINCOLN,
President Met. Board of Health.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Cor. Sec'y Met. Board of Health.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug. 12, 1868.

Hon. George B. Lincoln, President Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York City:

SIR: I am directed by the Governor to say that, following out the suggestions of your first telegram in relation to the arrival of diseased cattle from the West, he has called the attention of the Mayors of Albany, Buffalo and Elmira to the subject, and has also communicated with the authorities of Dunkirk and Jamestown, offering any assistance to the end that no danger to the public health should arise from this cause, and to prevent such cattle from being sent forward. Prompt measures have been taken at these points, and it is believed that the introduction of diseased cattle will soon be checked. Very respectfully,

DANIEL W. MERCHANT,
Acting Private Secretary.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, has rescinded the prohibition of importation or transmission of cattle from the West through the State, and has instituted a board of inspection at the termini of all railroads in the State for the purpose of seeing that all diseased cattle are slaughtered, and those exposed to the droppings or breath of such to be quarantined.

Yesterday, Dr. HARRIS, of the New-York Board of Health, Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, Prof. STEIN, Prof. STYLES, Prof. LUTARD, of the Veterinary College, and Mr. KOBLER, an artist, visited the cattle-yards west of Hudson City, for the purpose of still further investigating the cattle plague. Of the five car loads of Indiana cattle that arrived on Tuesday, three steers were found sick and were slaughtered. One of them was dissected, when the liver was found to be more than twice the ordinary size and weight, very soft, and the vessels yellow; the kidneys were congested, and all the other organs were diseased and in an unnatural state, except the heart. Some of the blood and gaul was preserved for microscopic inspection, and Mr. KOBLER, the artist, took sketches of the various organs for future use.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Demonstration in Lafayette, N. J.—Speeches by Mr. Thos. Potter, Horace Greeley, Senator Hayes and Major Pangborn.

A Republican meeting was held last evening in the charmingly situated and rapidly rising little town of Lafayette, N. J. The object of the assemblage was to celebrate the opening of the new headquarters in Whiton-street, tendered for Republican campaigning purposes by Mr. ROBINSON. The building is yet in an unfinished condition; but several large national flags were so appropriately hung in it, last evening, as to completely hide its nakedness. The platform was tastefully decorated with flowers and banners and a large representation of GRANT. A large number of ladies graced the proceedings with their presence, and the little hall was filled to overflowing with the sterner sex. An excellent brass band was in attendance, and played some spirited tunes in the interims between the speeches. Sky-rockets blazed outside, and within were a number of transparencies, belonging to various clubs.

At 8 P. M. precisely, Mr. THOS. POTTER was unanimously elected Chairman. He briefly explained the object of the meeting, and warmly welcomed the ladies, Republicans and Democrats present. [Cheers.] He tendered a warm welcome to Mr. BLAIR, the State nominee for the Governorship—the representative of industry, enterprise and progress—and pledged him a hearty and earnest support on the third of November. In conclusion, he extended a cordial welcome to that noble pioneer and spirited patron of truth, whose labor and whose worth would be known to the end of time, and who labored through good and evil report to lift the lowly and defend the defenceless—HORACE GREELEY. [Great enthusiasm.]

JOHN J. BLAIR, Republican nominee for the Governorship of New-Jersey, then stepped forward and was loudly cheered. He thanked the citizens of Jersey, Lafayette and adjoining cities for the manner in which they had received his name, and promised to carry the flag of liberty and of the rights of men safely to victory. He was present to give his friendly coöperation in redeeming the State from disloyal hands and placing it in the hands of loyal men. He had lately returned from the West, which he found was all in a blaze, and would roll up such a majority for GRANT and COLFAX as would not soon be forgotten, and make their election certain in the Ides of November. [Cheers.] The speaker next alluded to the antiquity of his ancestry on Jersey soil, and promised that he would do his utmost in the forthcoming contest to show the appreciation in which he held the nomination tendered him by the great Republican Party. [Loud cheering.]

After a song by the Republican Campaign Glee Club, Hon. HORACE GREELEY stepped forward and was greeted with cheers thrice repeated. He remarked there had been many disputes as to whether he himself was a true Union man. There was one Union—that of the States—which he delighted in; but there was a Union of liberty and slavery which he did not like, and which did not seem to be a wholesome or proper conjunction. [Cheers and laughter.] The Union of the present was much better than that of the past, when living liberty and dead slavery went together; but the country has not only improved in this and other material ways, but had more than all improved in making history. He referred to the meaning of Democracy, and observed that GARIBALDI, MAZZINI and VICTOR HUGO were Democrats, but lacked the affection for slavery for which their American brethren were so remarkable. The history of the future should be read in the history of the past, and if the audience believed the country was wrong in the late war then they may all vote with the rebels who fought against the Union. [Cheers.] He then referred to the conduct of the Democratic Party toward that greatest of evils to the country—slavery. He alleged they had threatened the loyal men of the country with blood and ruin in the streets, if they undertook to prevent by force of arms the division of the country; and the Democrats everywhere assumed that the violent disturbers of the peace of the country were the Southern people; but, on behalf of the people of the South, he denied that. The violent, headstrong and bloody were for secession, but the mass of the people were not for it. [Cheers.] He argued that the Republicans should not be charged with having unnecessarily raised taxation, because of the expense of the war; on the same ground that a Sheriff could not be blamed for criminal expenses in consequence of the increase of crime. He condemned those men who wantonly, wickedly and atrociously tried to break up the Government and fire on the flag of the country—those rebel Captains and Colonels who recently assembled in Tammany Hall and sang "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," when five years ago they would have hanged a person for singing the same song. [Cheers and laughter.] Those men were carpet-baggers, with "U. S." marked on their bags, but they would not find it so easy to buck against GRANT as they had done against Old ABE. [Laughter.] He made a laughing allusion to Mr. SEYMOUR declining the nomination, and called on all to aid in the greatest fight for the Presidency that had ever taken place. [Great cheering.]

Hon. JAMES H. HAYES then made a brief speech, during which he was loudly cheered. He was glad to see there were so few rebels in Lafayette, and he predicted the Republicans there would have a majority of six to one. He warmly eulogized Mr. BLAIR the nominee for Governor, and after paying a passing tribute to the other Republican nominees, he declared against a general amnesty, and said if it were in his power he would have every educated rebel justly punished. [Cheers.]

There were loud cheers for Major PANGBORN, of the Jersey *Journal*, after which that gentleman stepped forward and delivered one of those characteristic speeches of his which invariably "brings down the house." He analyzed the Democratic platform, "pitched into" Democrats in general, and in particular, and concluded a speech of great effect by asking for an overwhelming majority in the coming contest.

The meeting then adjourned.

Political Meetings Last Evening.

A number of regular meetings of political associations and campaign clubs took place last night for business purposes; but little speaking took place at any of them. The Eleventh Assembly District Union Republican Association met at the Everett Rooms, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. This organization was formed in 1866, and has nearly 400 members. WILLIAM R. STEWART is President, and JOSEPH R. FRITH and GEORGE M. VANHORT, Secretaries. It meets on the second Thursday of each month. It has in connection with it a Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, created immediately after the Chicago nominations, and the members of the Association all belong to it. The club has nearly 200 members in addition, and will hold a meeting next Wednesday, when Judge CULVER, and probably HORACE GREELEY, will speak.

The Fifteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, in accordance with its rule of meeting every second Thursday in each month, assembled last evening at Lincoln Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. The members number 500. Three hundred of them have formed themselves into a campaign club, and will hold a public meeting early in September. E. HARRIS REED is President and JOHN GOLLER Secretary.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club met at No. 401 Fourth-avenue. It numbers 150 members. S. S. URMY is President and GEO. F. COACHMAN Secretary.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Boys in Blue Club met at No. 21 Third-avenue. It has a good list of members. Capt. A. H. MULLIGAN is President, and FRANK CANTRELL and H. G. CARTER Secretaries. Col. BURKE, of the Eighty-eighth Regiment, Irish Brigade, and Col. POOR, First New-York Mounted Rifles, made short speeches. Col. BURKE announced that Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL had promised to act as Treasurer of the various Boys in Blue organizations of the State, and had subscribed $1,000 toward their funds.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association, at No. 40 Fourth-avenue; the Nineteenth Ward Empire Club, at No. 752 Third-avenue, and the Democratic Campaign Club, at Lyon Hall, No. 470 Grand-street, also held business meetings.

At the rooms of the Second Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club at the International Hotel, corner of William and New Chambers-street, a deputation from the German Grant and Colfax Club of that district addressed the Club at the close of their business meeting, and assured them of the support of every German Republican in the district. They were requested to meet hereafter at the regular headquarters. Forty new members signed the roll last evening.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the First Ward Union Republican Association was held at their headquarters, No. 8 Broadway, on Thursday evening, Aug. 13, 1868, Col. BENJ. F. WILLIS occupying the chair and Mr. THOMAS F. MCCABE acting as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the nominations of the National and State Conventions. Several eminent speakers addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned to meet Saturday evening, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock. All Republicans of the First Ward are earnestly invited to attend.

Grant and Colfax in Morrisania.

An enthusiastic meeting was held on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, at Landgreve's Hotel, by the electors of the First and Second Wards. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing campaign: President, MILTON C. LOWDEN; Vice-Presidents, F. Dellignow, Thomas Miner; Secretary, Thomas Wallace; Treasurer, N. H. King; Executive Committee, G. C. Hagerty, J. Tier, J. Frutinight, Chas. Robb, August Feutell, L. Bingham and Wm. Wells. Addresses were made, and the Club then adjourned until Aug. 20, at 8 o'clock, when a grand ratification meeting will be held.

Cricket—St. George vs. Amateurs, of Chelsea, Mass.

The game yesterday between these clubs was witnessed with great interest by a large number of the cricket fraternity. The young aspirants for cricketing fame acquitted themselves creditably for so young a club. In the first innings the score was equal, forty a side being enumerated. On the second inning the Bostonians scored 54 runs. Against these numbers St. George had 55 to win. At the time of drawing stumps St. George had made 26 for the loss of three wickets. The following is the score as they left off yesterday. The game will be resumed to-day, 12 o'clock M.:

CHELSEA.

FIRST INNING.		SECOND INNING.	
Farley, c. Mumford, b. Butterfield	0	b. Norley	3
Kimball, l. b. w., b. Norley	6	b. Butterfield	28
W. Howarth, b. Norley	0	b. Norley	2
Knox, l. b. w., b. Norley	1	b. Gibbes	0
Bailey, c. Gordon, b. Norley	3	b. Norley	2
A. Howarth, b. Norley	1	c. sub. b. Norley	7
J. Wemyss, run out	7	c. Gordon, b. Gibbes	5
G. Wemyss, b. Butterfield	6	c. and b. Norley	0
C. Wemyss, b. Norley	0	b. Gibbes	0
Hatch, not out	2	Not out	1
Bliss, c. Baird, b. Norley	3	l. b. w., b. Norley	2
Byes, 8; l. byes, 2; wides, 1	11	Byes, 2; l. byes, 2	4
Total	40	Total	54

ST. GEORGE.

Gordon, b. Howarth	1	c. A. Howarth, b. Hatch	3
Gibbes, b. Hatch	2	not out	3
Cairo, c. J. Wemyss, b. Hatch	3		
Norley, b. Hatch	13		
Butterfield, run out	1	run out	5
Hill, b. Kimball	0	c. Farley, b. Hatch	7
Mumford, not out	9		
Henderson, b. Kimball	4	not out	2
Granger, c. J. Wemyss, b. Kimball	0		
Vanderlip, b. Kimball	0		
Higgings, l. b. w., Hatch	0		
Leg byes, 2; wides, 5	7	Leg byes, 3; wides, 3	6
Total	40	Total	26

UMPIRES—Messrs. Doherty and Vinten.
SCORERS—Messrs. Cashman and Messer.

Meeting of Bricklayers.

The Journeymen Bricklayers' Union No. 2 held a meeting last evening at Demilt Hall, when Mr. R. S. GAUL, the President, announced that he had received the following amounts of money since last meeting: Bricklayers' Union No. 6, New-York, $300; Bricklayers' Union No. 10, New-York, $300; Bricklayers' Union No. 8, New-York, $62; Bricklayers' Union No. 13, New-York, $45; Bricklayers' Union No. 5, New-Jersey, $70; Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Pennsylvania, $80; Bricklayers' Union No. 2, Massachusetts, $55; making a total received by him since the beginning of the strike of $1,880 75.

Mr. W. J. JESSUP, President of the Workingmen's Union, made his weekly report of receipts as follows: Typographical Union No. 62, Utica, $20; Cigarmakers' Union, No. 6, Syracuse, $25; Stone Masons' Society, Brooklyn, $300; Laborers' Union, Troy, $100; Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union, No. 1, Albany, $25; Trades' Assembly, Chicago, $70. Total for the week, $540.

Several calls were made for men to work at Flatbush, Harlem, Union Hill, N. J., and elsewhere.

A delegation from the Paperhangers' Society, of New-York, was present and handed in a check for $100.

The Committee on Strike has also received $500 from Baltimore.

The result of the conference with the master masons will be announced at a special meeting of the three Unions this evening at Birgen's Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second-street.

Serious Building Accident—Several Persons Injured by the Fall of Two Floors.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred at the large five-story brick building Nos. 288 and 290 Canal-street, occupied by Mr. THOMAS RYAN as a paper-box manufactory, when the fourth floor gave way and injured several persons. The floor was laden by the employes with a large mass of paper and cardboard, the weight proving too much for the supports, and they gave way, the entire mass being precipitated to the third floor, which also gave way to a great extent, the fourth floor ruins passing through the aperture and lodging on the second floor. There were about forty females employed in the premises, the greater part, however, escaping injury when the accident occurred. MARIA FALLON, aged 19 years, of No. 225 West Twenty-sixth-street, had her right leg broken by being struck by the falling mass of paper and carried through the third floor to the second. KATE JOHNSON, aged 16, of No. 925 Second-avenue, was also at work on the third floor when the upper floor gave way, sustaining serious internal injuries. Both girls were removed to the New-York Hospital, where they are doing as well as can be expected. The building is an old one, and is owned by JEREMIAH W. DENNICK, of No. 8 Walker-street. The Sixth Ward Police, under the command of Sergt. KENNEDY, were soon on the ground, and quieted the excited crowds, who gathered near the scene under the impression that a large number of lives had been sacrificed. As soon as order had been restored and the building cleared, the Police made a thorough search, only discovering the two girls already named.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A COLORED BURGLAR.—Yesterday afternoon as Detective KELLY, of the Eighth Precinct, was patrolling the ward, he noticed a colored man named EMORY SIMMONS, *alias* John H. Harris, acting in a suspicious manner, and as he had a piece of Canton flannel in possession, the officer arrested him and took him to the Station-house. SIMMONS then stated that he had purchased the flannel from an unknown man, and he subsequently admitted that he was in the employ of LANGLEY, SATTERLEE, BLAKELY & Co., No. 43 White-street, as a porter. The firm was next visited, and they seemed astonished at the arrest, as they had put great confidence in his honesty. Further investigation resulted in the discovery that one of the upper floors of the building occupied by WM. C. GARDNER for storage purposes had been entered and three pieces of Canton flannel stolen. Two of these pieces were concealed in the vault and the third one was in possession of the prisoner. It appears that these firms have frequently missed goods, and it is supposed that the accused is implicated in the larcenies. He will be held for examination.

ACCIDENTS.—ALICE CAMPBELL, aged 3 years, of No. 243 Avenue B, was run over yesterday by a Dry Dock car (No. 34,) and had an arm broken. ....THOS. ADAMS, an express driver, fell from his wagon in Broadway, yesterday, and was removed to Bellevue in an insensible condition....EDWARD KELLY, aged 63, of No. 513 East Sixteenth-street, JAS. DUNDAS and THOS. RINCHEY, were all knocked down by a rampaging steer up town yesterday. The animal fell into the North River after knocking several people down in Park-row and other streets.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue Thursday, Aug. 13, 1868, from Pier No. 28 North River, the body of an unknown man; aged about 40 years, five feet nine inches high. Had dark brown hair and brown whiskers; had on dark cassimere pants, white knitted drawers, blue flannel under-shirt, white bosom shirt and elastic gaiters. Body too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

RECOVERY OF REMAINS.—The body of GEORGE MCGIBBON, aged 7 years, and formerly residing at Passaic, N. J., who was drowned in a pond in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, near Third-avenue, a few days ago, was recovered yesterday by the Twelfth Precinct Police. Deceased was on a visit to some relatives in the City.

MASTER MASONS' AND BRICKLAYERS' SOCIETIES.—Committees from these two Societies met last evening at No. 51 Liberty-street, in private session, with a view of arranging the differences between them. It is thought that they will soon be adjusted. A report will probably be presented by each committee to-day to their respective societies.

ROW IN A TENEMENT.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a quarrel occurred in the tenement-house No. 345 East Thirty-first-street, between MICHAEL MCKENNEY, JOHN TRACEY and his wife BRIDGET. During the *melée* TRACEY was stabbed in the left side and his wife cut on the head. MCKINNEY was arrested and the others sent to Bellevue Hospital.

FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Detective TIEMANN, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested JOHN FARHEE, aged 25, and resident of Buffalo, on a charge of having stolen $200 in gold from a widow lady in Buffalo six months ago. He will be taken on to that city to-day.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS.—The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County met yesterday morning at the County Court-house, Hudson City; Director LYNCH presided. The Committee on Almshouses reported: Cost of clothing, $213 28; provisions, $1,102 65; average cost for an inmate, $5 27. Adopted. The Committee on Public Grounds reported favorably of the sanitary arrangements of the jail, and recommended that the Court-room be painted and some other repairs made. Adopted. The medical report of the County physician on Almshouses was to the effect that there were fifty-six cases under treatment during the month; seven deaths, four foundlings. The medical report of the jail showed there were forty-one cases under treatment, five of which were the result of wounds. A petition from a Mr. YEAGER for release from imprisonment, was laid on the table. A communication was read from the Township Committee of West Hoboken, alluding to the bad condition of two bridges—one at the corner of Palisade and Paterson avenues, and the other in Spring-street, at the junction of De Motte-street. Referred to Committee on Bridges. After the passing of some bills the Board adjourned.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A man named HARTSON FLEMING, residing at Shark River, Ocean County, was shot and almost instantly killed on Monday last by a man named WM. WOOLLEY. WOOLLEY was on a visit to the house and had a quarrel with Mrs. FLEMING, when her husband ejected him from his premises. WOOLLEY went away, but subsequently returned with a gun loaded with buckshot, and walking up to FLEMING, shot him in the stomach, causing death in a few minutes. WOOLLEY then fled to the woods, where he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. After having nearly severed the windpipe, he abandoned the design, and returned to the scene of the murder, where he was arrested.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—An unknown man was found lying dead two days since near the Morris and Essex Railroad track just east of Dover. It was at first supposed that the man had been killed by a train of cars, but from subsequent examination it is believed that he was murdered by a blow on the head with a stone, for the purpose of robbery.

BREVITIES.—A woman named SIDEBOTTOM, who recently died at Orange, as was supposed from foul play, was yesterday, on investigation, found to have died from dropsy....The Third Ward Grant and Colfax Legion of Newark, while parading on Wednesday night were treated to a shower of stones, and two men were badly injured.

FOUND DROWNED.—Justice BENNETT held an inquest at Bay Ridge, yesterday, on the body of a boy about 10 years of age, dressed in a calico jacket, white cotton pants and white muslin shirt. Had been drowned about three days. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 93¾ for money, and 94 for account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92½
Erie Railway Shares 36⅝
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 39¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 13—11:20 A. M.

United States Bonds, 75⅝@75¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 13—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened steady at the following rates:
Middling Uplands ..... 9⅞d.@10d.
Middling Orleans ..... 10⅛d.@10¼d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat advanced to 12s. 8d. ℔ cental for White California. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel for American. Oats, 3s. 7d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 45s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Pork 75s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 13s. for fine. Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Petroleum, 1s. 5d. for Refined, and 10d. for Spirits, ℔ gallon. Cloverseed, 52s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—11:20 A. M.

Sugar—Market is heavy; No. 12 Dutch Standard, on spot, 36s. ℔ cwt., duty paid. Sperm Oil, £90 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36. Linseed Oil, £33. Linseed, £64 ℔ ton. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—1:20 P. M.

Consols are now quoted at 93¾ for money, and 93⅞ for account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares 92
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 40
Erie Railway Shares 36¼

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 13—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady and prices are without alteration.

Cheese has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 60s. ℔ cwt.

Bacon has advanced 6d., the last sales being made at 50s. ℔ cwt.

Petroleum is dull, but prices are unaltered.

Tallow has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 45s. 3d.

SUGAR—LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—1:20 P. M. The market is quiet and steady.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 13.

PETROLEUM—Standard White, 52f.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅞@93⅞ for money, and 93⅞@94 for the account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅜
Illinois Centrals 92
Erie Railway Shares 36¼
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares 39¾

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Aug. 13—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull at 75¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Bourse opened firmer this morning. Rentes at 70f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 13—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, and prices have advanced. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands ..... 10d.
Middling Orleans ..... 10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is entirely unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer at 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Other articles unaltered.

PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 10¼d. Other articles unchanged in tone and prices.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13—5 P. M.

Linseed Oil has declined 5s., and closed at £32 15s. ℔ ton. Sugar 36s. ℔ cwt., duty paid. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Aug. 13.

PETROLEUM—The market is quiet at 52f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of England, just made public, shows that the amount of specie in its vaults has decreased £571,000 since the last report.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The Sugar market is strong at 8 reals ℔ arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange firm; on London, 11½ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 32@32¼ ℔ cent. discount; in Gold, long sight, ½ ℔ cent. discount; short sight, ½ ℔ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet at $8 75@$9 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT more active; sales No. 1 at $1 88; No. 2 at $1 78@$1 80 cash, and $1 71 seller in August. CORN active and advanced ½c.@¾c.; sales No. 1 at $1 02@$1 02½; No. 2 at $1@$1 01; rejected, 94c.@95c. OATS dull, and declined ½c.; sales at 54c.@54½c. RYE active at $1 38@$1 41 for No. 1, and $1 36@$1 39½ for No. 2. BARLEY more active; sales No. 2 in store at $1 60@$1 65; sample lots on track and delivered, $1 70@$1 75. HIGHWINES inactive and nominal at $1 35@$1 45 for free, and 70c.@75c. for bonded. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $29 25@$29 50. LARD dull; 17¾c. for steam, 18c.@18½c. for kettle. Sugar Pickled HAMS, 17½c. BEEF CATTLE more active at $3 50@$8 for light steers. LIVE HOGS quiet and unchanged at $8@8 85 for light, $9 50@$9 75 for fair to medium, $9 80@$10 15 for good to extra choice. FREIGHTS dull; Oats 4c., Rye 6c., Wheat 7c. to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 120,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 124,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR—The market is firm; sales 1,000 bbls. No. 1 City Ground Spring at $12 for White Kentucky. WHEAT—Spring lower; sales 2,500 bushels Red Ohio at $2 25, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 05@$2 06, and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 07, and car lots at $2 10. CORN is stronger, and a good demand for sound; sales 8,500 bushels kiln-dried at $1 08½, and 7,800 No. 2 Western, at $1 08½, and 20,000 Mixed Western at $1 08, and 20,000 do. at $1 09, and 86,000 do. at $2 10, closing firm. OATS dull; sales 24,000 bushels Toledo, to arrive, at 66c.@67c. The other articles are unchanged. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 480,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels, and Flour 5,700 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 86,000 bushels, and Oats 26,000 bushels. FREIGHTS ½c. better on Corn; on Wheat and Oats unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON heavy. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 25@$7 25; Extra, $7 60@$8 12; Double Extra, $8 40@$10; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10 75@$13. WHEAT dull at $2@$2 05 for Prime to Choice Fall; $1 60@$1 65 for Prime to Choice Spring. CORN very firm at 93c.@97c. OATS closed advancing at 54c.@57c. BARLEY, $1 70. RYE closed advancing at $1 25@$1 30. MESS PORK weak at $29 75. BACON dull at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c.@22c. LARD heavy at 18½c. WHISKY heavy at $1 35. LIVE STOCK lower at $2 25@$3 for Inferior and Common; $3 25@$4 75 for Fair to Prime; $5@$5 50 for Choice. SHEEP and LAMBS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 56,000 bushels; Corn, 1,500 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 2,200 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT scarce and in fair demand; sales 2,500 bushels White Canada at $2 65, and 1,200 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 05, and 2,100 bushels No. 1 do. at $2 20, and 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $2 17. CORN quiet; sales 1,800 bushels No. 1 at $1 10. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED firm and scarce; Shorts, $23@$24; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 9½c., Corn 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $4 75 to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—18,000 bushels Wheat, 1,674,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,800 bushels Corn, and 1,491,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—The market is dull; Middlings 29c.; sales, 13 bales; receipts, 4 bales. Sterling Exchange, 59@61¼. Gold, 47¾. SUGAR and MOLASSES are nominally unchanged. FLOUR is very dull; Superfine, $8 50; higher grades are unchanged. CORN is quiet and firm at $1 1@$1 15. OATS, 67½c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY firm at $26@$27, from store. PORK steady at $31. BACON steady; Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@18c. LARD firm, tierce, 18¾c.@19c.; Keg, 20½c.@21c.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet at $10@$10 25. WHEAT, CORN and OATS unchanged and steady. COTTON unchanged; Middling, 29c.@29½c. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY held at 70c., in bond. MESS PORK quiet at $28 75. LARD, 18¾c.; no demand. BULK MEATS held at 12½c.@14½c. BACON—Shoulders scarce at 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c.@22c. BUTTER and CHEESE unchanged. EGGS, 16c. Gold, 47¾, buying.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet and steady; nominally 29c.@29½c. for Middling. FLOUR not so strong, but in fair demand. WHEAT unchanged; Prime Red $2 70@$2 75. CORN dull; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 20. OATS dull at 85c.@92c. RYE firm; Prime, $1 50. MESS PORK firm at $30 50. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Hams, 22c.@23c. LARD quiet at 19c.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

TOBACCO—Sales 73 hhds.; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$15; Medium Shippers, $17. FLOUR firmer at $6 75@$7 50 for Superfine. WHEAT firm at $2 05@$2 15 for Prime New Red and White. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 45c.@48c. MESS PORK, $29. LARD, 17¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. for; Bulk Shoulders, 12¾c; Clear Sides, 16½c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 13.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 999 head; demand only moderate, and prices are 50c. ℔ cwt. lower; Extra, $12@$12 50; first quality, $11@$11 50; second quality, $10@$10 50; third quality, $8@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 10,000 head. Good lambs sold at $2 50 to $3 75 per head; some lots were sold $2 75 that brought $3 25 last week. VEAL CALVES, $3 to $13.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT firmer at $1 90 for No. 1; $1 79 for No. 2. OATS declining at 55c. for No. 2. CORN closed advancing at $1 03 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—200 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT excited and advanced 7c.@8c.; Amber, $2 18½; White Michigan at $2 23. CORN firm; sales No. 1 at $1 06. OATS firm at 58½c.@59c. RYE quiet at 58c. RECEIPTS—2,800 bbls. Flour; 21,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—25,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet. PETROLEUM unsettled; Refined, 32½c.@32¾c. FLOUR quiet; Extra to Fancy, $11@$12 50. WHEAT—Prime, $2 35@$2 43. RYE, $1 60@$1 65. CORN firm; Yellow, $1 27@$1 30; Mixed, $1 25@$1 26. OATS, 90c.@92c. Other articles unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Receipts, 2 bales; exports, none. FLOUR steady. WHEAT, $2. CORN, 80c.@82c. OATS, 57½c. MESS PORK, $31. LARD, 19¾c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 18c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

FLOUR quiet at $5 50@$6 50; Oregon Extra, $6 50. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. Legal-tenders, 69¾.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—The market is dull; no sales; Middlings nominally 28c. Receipts, 29 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Market firm, but little doing; Middlings, 27½c.; sales, 18 bales.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Market quiet and steady; Middling, 28½c. No sales. Receipts, 156 bales; exports coastwise, 217 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 13.

COTTON—Market dull and prices nominal. Nothing doing. Receipts, none. Exports, 1 bale.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE closed at 41½c.; RESINS quiet; No. 1, $2 35. TAR nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 13.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53. Gold, 147¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 1	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Ocean Queen*, close at the General Post-office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 1:20, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails ..... 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River ..... 3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad ..... 3 P. M.
North Mails ..... 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way ..... 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at ..... 5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at ..... 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 13—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—James O'Brien and son, Mrs. J. W. Drugwall, A. Lewis, James Jackson, M. A. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Nichols, Miss S. D. Whitely, Miss E. Whitely, Miss Edwards, Mrs. Carter, Dr. R. J. Whitely, D. McNeill, Geo. E. Morrell, W. H. Harris.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Flag, from Fernandina—Mrs. G. A. Kimball, Mrs. S. N. Freeman, W. G. Lenison, Geo. Sawyer, A. Mayo, F. Joise, Mrs. F. Joise and 3 children, Miss Hattie A. Turner, Mrs. J. P. Patterson, Miss R. A. Patterson, Capt. W. B. Taylor, H. Rosy, H. Albion, R. Rogers, W. Henry, J. Mauge, W. Dennison.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 5 09 | Sun sets ..... 7 00 | Moon rises 1 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ..... 4 09 | Gov. Island ..... 4 58 | Hell Gate 6 29

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Walker, Sherin, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Fawn, Nelson, London, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; W. G. Russell, (Br.,) Jewell, Shanghai, Hewlett & Torrance; Reichstag, (N. G.,) Plump, Hamburg, H. W. O. Edye; Barham, (Br.,) Cresswell, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Nor, (Norw.,) Reymerd, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Live Oak, (Br.,) Phinney, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs George, (Br.,) Cropper, Neuvitas and Remedios, E. Sanchez y Dolz; Ceres, (Br.,) Wilson, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Henderson, Lisbon, T. S. Whitman; Nellie Husted, (Br.,) Maloney, Mansanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Myrover, Brown, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ann & Susan, Henderson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Nassau, Moss & Ward; Louisa D., (Br.,) Wagner, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Blackstone, Sturges, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Carleton, (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, S. Douglas; Caroline, Daniels, Baltimore, M. Bedell; G. S. Page, Ryan, Norwalk, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Helvetia, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool July 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to National Steamship Co.

Steamship Flag, Baxter, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to J. K. Roberts.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Constellation, Jansen, Liverpool 36 ds., with mdse. and 68 passengers to Charles Carow. Had high winds and calms most of the passage.

Ship Gardner Colby, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Newport, Eng., 51 ds., with railroad iron to Chas. L. Colby. Had westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Damon, Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, June, 21, with hides and wool to C. H. Ropes & Co. Lay becalmed for 8 days in lat. 28 N., since light S. winds, 5 days, North of Hatteras; crossed the Equator July 16, in long. 41 15; July 8, lat. 19 49 S., long. 36 19 W., signalised ship Myth, (Br.,) steering S.; Aug. 10, lat. 37 16 N., long. 73 39 W., spoke whaling schooner Thriver, of Boston, cruising. Bark Edward L. Pearson, Moss, sailed for New-York June 20. June 22, when 15 miles W. S. W. from Point Judio lightship, saw bark Ella and Anna, of Portland, wrecked in the Hyrtes Bank, on the River Plate, high and dry upon the beach.

Bark Therese, (N. G.,) Christoffers, Bremen 52 ds., with mdse. and 289 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co. Had two deaths and one birth on the passage, all well now. The T. brings the passengers of the ship Lessing, which went ashore on one of the Shetland Islands on May 23.

Bark Queensland, (of Sydney, N. S. W.,) Murray, Rotterdam 48 ds., with iron and empty casks to R. W. Cameron. Had light westerly winds, with thick fog, west of the Banks.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and tobacco to J. E. Ward & Co. Had calm weather and light winds up to lat. 35; since strong N. and E. winds has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark John E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Minnie Traub, for Portland, and Sportsman, for Philadelphia. Had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Startled Fawn (of Snelburne, N. S.,) Shaw, Guayanilla P. R., 13 ds., with molasses and sugar to Brett, Son & Co., has been 6 ds. North of Hatteras, and had moderate and squally weather entire passage. The Brig Italia, (Br.) sailed for Boston, July 28, saw the brig Clyde from Mayaguez for Ponce, 20 miles to leeward of Guayanilla, Aug. 15, lat. 31 54, long. 73.50; was boarded by an American schooner, name unknown, of Provincetown, Capt. Rydee, requiring only 100 bbls. of oil to complete her loading.

Brig Berman, Oakes, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Walker & Co.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Hollister, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Schr. T. J. Beckett, Eldridge, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Benjamin Brown, Oliver, Rondout, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Harrietta, Rankin, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. Fashion, Carby, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchinson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Bessey, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. Ann Turner, Fengar, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. J. P. Hazard, Smith, Elizabethport, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish to Gore & Beti.

Schr. William Gray, Gray, Portland, Conn., with stone to Fitzpatrick.

Schr. Free Stone, Harrison, Portland, Conn., with stone to Geddy & McGary.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Jones, Denver.

Schr. G. M. Cummings, Bouit, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Raynor, Portland, Conn., with stone to Boyd & Co.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hogden, Providence.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hutchings, New-Bedford.

Schr. Minguas, Phillips, Southport.

Schr. Robert Smith, Baisden, Portland, to Bradley & Sampson.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Eastport, with lumber and laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Wind, Warwick, Somerset, for Trenton.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hale, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie A. Bennett, McLandon, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cairight, Holt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. G. Chartre, Homans, Pawtucket.

Schr. Teaze, Parker, Greenwich.

Schr. Wenonah, Gray, Providence.

Schr. Samuel Warren, Middleton, Providence.

Schr. Belle Hale, Mystic for Malden.

Schr. Mary H. Miffin, Davis, Warren.

Schr. Magnolia, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Caldwell, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Randall, Umphrey & Co.

Schr. W. B. Darling, Baxter, Bangor, via Providence, to master.

Schr. J. Lovering, Staples, Rockland for Elizabethport.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Providence.

Schr. Saran Suisey, Shropshire, New-Haven for New Brunswick.

Schr. B. D. Pitts, Hale, Greenport.

Schr. Minnie Warfield, Peville, Providence.

Schr. O'Brine, Burnes, Portland for New-Brunswick.

Schr. W. R. Carlisle, Porter, Providence.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Stamford for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Casswell, Rondout for Providence.

Schr. Brave, Snow, Providence.

Schr. J. E. Baxter, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Triumph, Lester, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Josephine, Lindsley, New-Haven.

Schr. Whistler, Heath, Hartford.

Schr. Jas. Neilson, Staples, Hartford.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Geroly, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Maig, Portland (Conn.) for Rondout, stone to Cummins & Co.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Gloucester.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Boult, Providence.

Schr. E. L. Hammond, Lawrence, Harwick.

Schr. L. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Salem, for Rondout.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Smith, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Terry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jas. Barrett, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stoutes, Providence.

Schr. Splendid, Dehart, Bristol.

Schr. Connecticut, Stapling, Providence.

Schr. Ambassador, Grant, Providence.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hall, Newburg, for Westerly.

Schr. Emeline Ross, Hiram, Croton, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Catherine, Davis, Norwich.

Schr. G. C. Burnett, Ryan, Wareham.

Schr. Harriet, Nixon, Pawtucket.

Schr. Belle Seamen, Seaman, Fall River, for Newburg.

Schr. Concord, Pearce, Fall River.

Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Field, Pendet, Cambridge.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Uncas, Coit, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Albert, Nye, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Wilbur, for Boston.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Rondout, for Newport.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. White Rock, Henney, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Sterling, Hayes, Albany, for Norwich.

Schr. John Manlove, Tabe, Rondout, for Wood's Hole.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, White, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Sarah Laverne, Averill, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Joseph, McCarthy, Rondout, for Bangor, Me.

Schr. Thomas, Rhodes, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Annie, Lightenburg, Rondout, for Roslyn.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Jane, Gorham, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. L. H. Hatch, Hills, Port Johnson, for Hartford.

Sloop George H. Davis, Dewart, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Sloop Rienga, Cabliegh, Newport.

BELOW—Brig Velocity, of Cienfuegos.

By Telegraph.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 13—Arr. schrs. Maitland, J. H. Hoyt, from New-York; J. F. Williams, from Providence; Quoit, from Havre de Grace.

Sld. steamer New-York, for Philadelphia; schrs. Maria Pearson, for New-York; Saco, for Havre de Grace, and Annie, for New-Haven.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship M. R. Ludwig, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans; schr. Piscataqua, from St. Domingo City.

Below—Barks Western Sea, from Gambia; Gazelle, from Gottenburg; Mary Rideout, from Antwerp.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13—Arr. brig Samuel Welsh, from New-York.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 13—Arr. bark Wild Gazelle, from Cadiz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12—Arr. brig M. A. Reed, from New-York; ship Midnight, from Hong Kong.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13—Arr. steamship Marmion, from New-York.

Old. steamship America, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13—Old. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Aug. 12, by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5, in lat. 38 5, lon. 74 25, topsail schr. Johanna, from Tampico for Falmouth, Eng., all hands sick but the Captain and one man; they were just convalescent.

Fiorella—ship, of New-York, from Ardrossan for Boston, Aug. 1, lat. 43, lon. 38.

Harriet Lievesley—bark, of Pictou, from Greenock for Boston, July 13, lat. 54 19, lon. 15 41.

Hilda—bark, bound W., Aug. 3, lat. 43 31, lon. 38 2.

John Campbell—Br. brig, from Liverpool for Boston, Aug. 1, lat. 43, lon. 50.

Thomas Howard—ship, 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, July 28, lat. 43, lon. 51 40.

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